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Articles and photographs (glossy finish) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

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SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

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ON THE COVER: Daffodils growing in grass in the orchard at "Many Trees," home of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Cannon, at Yorkville, Illinois. See page 10.

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MY 47 YEARS WITH DAFFODILS

By GRANT E. MITSCH, Canby, Oregon

Thanks to the tape recorder of Phil Phillips we are able to share with the entire membership the talk by Grant Mitsch enjoyed by those present at the final banquet of the 1975 Convention in Portland.

Mr. Chairman, members of ADS, I think I know now how a buckwheat pancake feels when syrup is poured over it. They say that a man's mind starts to function at the instant of birth and never stops until he gets up to make a speech. You don't know just what I was paid to do this but it reminds me of a story of four little boys playing together. They suddenly get into a conversation about their respective dads and what they did. The first said "My dad is a construction man and he makes \$1,500 a month." The second one said "That's nothing. My dad is a lawyer. He appears in court a few days and charges \$2,000 for it." The third one says "My dad is a surgeon and he cuts up his patients and gets \$2,500 for 5 hours' work." The fourth

one, not to be outdone, says "My dad's a minister. He speaks 20 minutes and it takes four men to carry the money out."

I'm not showing pictures tonight because I think you've seen the real thing, so I don't think the pictures would be of any benefit to us.

Actually I haven't grown daffodils for quite half a century as the program says, but I've been growing for quite a while. We've been growing bulbs for 48 years and as a matter of fact we came to Oregon about 50 years ago and on the farm where we first lived there were quite a few daffodil clumps that bloomed the following spring, and these I lifted and lined out in a row and the next year I recall quite distinctly that they started blooming on February 2nd. Whether there is anything significant about that I don't know. I did happen to remember that these were the old daffodils we know as Golden Spur now. Whether that is correct or not, that's what we have called them since then.

I'm sure that if Mr. Kanouse had been able to be here tonight he would have had much more of interest to tell you than I can tell you. He was well versed in the goings-on in the Pacific Northwest. He lived in Washington for years, was one of the early growers of daffodils here, and unfortunately due to illness he is not here, so that's the reason that I'm up here tonight. I'm sure that our good friend Murray Evans here could tell you a lot about the history of bulbs in the northeast, too, but I don't know whether you could persuade him or not. Illness on the part of one and diffidence on the part of the other keeps them from being here in my place. I think I have enunciated this before, that I have had little to do with really improving daffodils. I feel like Mr. Cuthbertson of sweet-pea fame, who said that he spread the pollen around — God created the new plants and gave him the job of deciding what was best.

Sometimes that's not an easy job; sometimes we wonder whether we've selected the best or just what appealed to us as being best. We speak a lot about pedigrees when we talk about daffodils, but a word about my own might be of interest. My father was of German extraction. I think maybe through him I attained a little interest in science and music, although no talents in that direction. My mother was of English and Scotch descent. My grandmother was an avid gardener. While we lived not far apart the means of conveyance were much slower in those days than they are now and as far as I can remember we never got down to her place when daffodils were in bloom in the spring. I know she had some, though, and she used to tell me about them: that they had a certain kind of cup and a certain kind of saucer, referring of course to the corona and the perianth. As an adolescent I took quite an interest in birds. My ambition as a youngster was to become an ornithologist, but coming to Oregon we found that flowers did much better than in Kansas where I was born. I got sidetracked soon after coming this way. The Presbyterian minister in the local community where we lived at the time grew a great many gladiolus and he supplied his church well with them every Sunday and gave them to all of his parishioners, especially when they were sick, so he grew some thousands of them. He invited me to help him harvest his crop one year and offered to pay me in bulbs. Nothing would have suited me better and I found that I was in the bulb business then, about 48 years ago. Since then we have continued in that line, although we've changed a little bit. While we grew glads first we soon learned about daffodils and went to a gardener, quite a

prominent local gardener, about 43 years ago. I saw daffodils such as I did not know existed: King Alfred, Treserve, Van Waveren's Giant, and one or two others, and being impressed by these unbelievable flowers I looked for a source of supply and bought some bulbs. Then I joined the Royal Horticultural Society in England and through reading their Journal, also other of their publications I soon learned they were going to put out a Year Book in 1933. Through this I learned a lot about the two great Irish breeders, Guy Wilson and Lionel Richardson, and getting their catalogs I couldn't help but buy a few of the newer daffodils. In 1935 I bought bulbs of Fortune, Killigrew, Beersheba, Nevis, and that was a start of really getting involved in breeding daffodils. There were some bought each year after that for some years. As a result of this very first purchase we made crosses that resulted in Fairy Dream and Gold Crown, two flowers that we still grow although they are old and perhaps superseded. We still have maybe a sentimental attachment to them and I think they are still reasonably good flowers even yet today, although our standards are quite a little different now.

It wasn't long after we started working with daffodils that we learned of the pinks. Mrs. Backhouse was probably the only well known pink daffodil. Of course there were several others that were grown; it was the only one widely grown. We heard that Mitylene and White Sentinel would produce pink seedlings, and so we were not long in acquiring bulbs of these and in crossing White Sentinel with Mrs. Backhouse. We got one that we call Radiation, which was first of our line of pinks. A few years later we got a series of pinks from Australia from Mr. Alister Clark, who has been gone for quite a number of years. Among this lot of bulbs he sent us was one named Mabel Taylor. I think it was about 3 years after we got it before it flowered and when it burst into bloom the color was unbelievable. I thought the ultimate had been reached in the pink daffodil, at least as far as color was concerned. The form left something to be desired, but it did have the color. I still wonder sometimes whether it was actually more deeply colored in those early years, or whether it just seemed that way. Anyway we did begin using it and one of the combinations we made was with Green Island. Out of this we achieved Precedent, which has proved one of the best breeders for pinks that we have ever raised. It doesn't have too much color itself, but it is a good flower and has a good stem and it is a very good parent. From an unsuspected cross we achieved Accent: Interlude and Interim. Interlude came from Tunis and a seedling we obtained from Guy Wilson from Ireland. It had no pink in it. I made quite a series of this cross and Accent was the best flower that came out of the lot. It was the first pink we had, I think, that was really a good garden flower. I remember yet people coming to the garden and seeing it actually from the field rather than from the garden, seeing it halfway across the field and noticing it stood up better and had more carrying power than most other pink daffodils. Now in more recent years of course we have crossed Precedent and Accent in large quantities and from this series we have raised several that are probably as near an approach to red as anything we've had. Actually not red, but I think much redder than most of those derived from the orange-yellow types. The two best of these that we've named thus far — I think they're just as good as any we've achieved yet — are Ruby Throat and Cool Flame. Well, we still have a long way to go in getting perfection in pinks, but we are still working at it. Maybe we'll get some better pinks yet in the future. I hope so.

Along with the development of pinks we became interested in reversed bicolors when we learned that Guy Wilson had made a cross between King of the North and Content and obtained the famous variety Spellbinder. We repeated the same cross and got Lunar Sea, Nampa, Entrancement, and several other flowers. With this series of flowers we used pollen of Binkie. Out of that came such things as Daydream, Bethany, Limeade, and a whole series of others, several of which were named. I think that probably Daydream has won more prizes than any other variety we have ever introduced. It has one bad failing, that is it is susceptible to basal rot in many areas. We wish that it didn't have this failing; if it were not for that I would say that it is the best daffodil we've ever produced.

We sort of laid off the reverse bicolor for several years after getting Daydream and its sister seedlings, and the thought came to us that since nearly all the British leaders were used to working primarily with the first three divisions, trumpets and large and small cups, that perhaps we should start working with species. There were of course many species hybrids on the market, but the colors were limited and the thought occurred to us that we should try to get species hybrids with the colors we have in larger daffodils. So we proceeded to cross jonquils, cyclamineus, and the triandrus, hoping to obtain some of these colors. In the triandrus it is a little bit difficult because the first generation are nearly always completely sterile. But using subspecies *aurantiacus* we found it possible to obtain occasionally an orange-red cup, and using *triandrus albus* or any of the other forms of *N. triandrus* that I was acquainted with seemed to give only white or yellow. No red cups or anything else for that matter in the progeny. I think that we still have some opportunity here, but as I inferred a moment ago most of the hybrids are sterile.

Our friend Mr. Matthew Fowlds raised a lot of triandrus hybrids and having plenty of time and being enthusiastic about getting some breaks he checked a great many of the triandrus hybrids to see if they would set seed or not, and pollinizing them even though he thought it was not very logical to do so. He finally came up with the fact that Honey Bells frequently gives seed and has fertile pollen, too. I think he even obtained seed once or twice from Harmony Bells. Then soon after we learned that Honey Bells was a fairly good seeder under certain conditions we found that our Silver Bells occasionally made seed even without hand pollination. We made crosses between them and other things and now I have a series of seedlings coming on from that line, but so far no new colors from it. We've had a very few pink triandrus hybrids using Accent with *triandrus albus*, but they are still in the initial stage of increasing, so we have just a very few bulbs of any of these as yet. There is still a wide field open there, though.

With the jonquils the same story exists; nearly all the jonquil hybrids are sterile, with us at least. I understand that Venice Brink of Illinois gets seed from a number of jonquil hybrids that we would never think of using. Perhaps we were unjust in considering them as sterile varieties, when they might have set seed under certain conditions, but the chances seemed so small we didn't bother to try it.

I think most of you are familiar with the fact that several years ago we ran into a hybrid that was really fertile. It came about quite by accident. We were harvesting our crop of bulbs and when we started lifting our next jonquil seedlings we were on the tractor and going down the rows and I saw

some pods ahead of us. There's nothing uncommon for jonquils to make seed pods, but they are always empty, but this one looked so promising I thought I'd stop the tractor, anyway, get off and look. Sure enough, the pods were all completely filled with seed, 50 seed or more in each pod. So we carefully saved the seed and took that bulb out and saved it, planted it, and the next year again it made a lot of seed. Then by crossing it with other things we are getting into pink jonquils and reverse bicolors; several of them of course you are familiar with. I think there are almost unlimited possibilities even yet. This seedling we called Quick Step, because of course it was a break.

In the cyclamineus hybrids I think nearly everyone that has worked in breeding daffodils and used species at all has tried for red cups and perhaps pinks and reverse bicolors. Some years ago we crossed one of our brightest red-cup seedlings with *cyclamineus* and out of one cross obtained Jetfire and Dik-Dik, both of which have quite brilliant orange-red crowns, and they're both well-formed flowers and entirely unlike each other. Jetfire has a strongly reflexing perianth, but very broad, and Dik-Dik is almost flat in perianth. There are others in the same line coming on and some of them I think will be worth naming in the future. Earlier than this we had raised Satellite; it comes quite colorful when blooming in the cool damp season, but it sure loses its color in wind or sun. On the other hand Jetfire opens with little color — it's not much more than golden orange, but it deepens to almost red as it ages. So it has real possibilities. I understand that a few days ago it won best flower in the show in the Memphis show. I was very much surprised that a middle-sized flower would take an award like that.

I don't think I'll talk any longer about the different crosses we've made and perhaps what we've actually accomplished, but what is always the problem of naming flowers after you've got a good one. Ninety-five percent of the time I think of a descriptive or euphonious name I find that somebody else anticipated my idea and got the name registered before I thought of it, so it is difficult now to find names, especially in the descriptive field, unless you use two words or more. Of course the iris people have that same difficulty — I don't know how many different varieties of iris have been registered, but I think in the neighborhood of 40 or 50 thousand. We just have about 12,000 daffodils that have been registered, and some of these names have been released because they are no longer in commerce. We have chosen quite a few bird names, as you know. I think we have introduced about 50 with bird names thus far.

Without going into detail in that connection, before I cease here I would like to give some credit to others. I am sure we could not have accomplished anything without the help of the Lord. Certainly I think that if it had not been for my wife I wouldn't have accomplished much. She does most of the work and I get the credit, so I really owe her a tremendous bit. Our daughters are always ready to assist us in any way they can, and now our sons-in-law are at hand to help whenever they can, so we have lots of assistance. Our fierce competitor over here, Murray Evans, has helped us harvest our bulbs several years. He has been instigation for getting mechanical equipment we might not have had otherwise. Further than that he's been raising such good flowers I don't know how much longer we can keep up with him. I think he was very deserving of the award that he got tonight, only that he should have had it a little sooner. Well, in addition to that he

gets ADS members, making possible our continuing in the work. Had it not been for the members of the Daffodil Society I'm sure that we could not have gone as far as we have, I know we couldn't have. One thing more, we have Bill Pannill here. He wrote a new song recently, and I think he might sing it now. I'm not sure just what the name of it is, but I think it is something like "Home on the Range in the Serengeti Plains." Thank you!

SPRING IS IN BLOOMS ON A DAFFODIL WALK

By RUBY DIAMOND

(Reprinted from Chicago Tribune, Friday, May 2, 1975)

Sitting on the porch of his log cabin, greeting visitors as they emerged along narrow footpaths between the trees, David Joslyn became as familiar and as welcome a sight as his daffodils.

Every year, for 21 years, during the last week in April and the first week in May, hundreds of visitors have come to see a magnificent display of daffodils blooming amid the hills, streams, and ponds of Joslyn's Woods near Woodstock.

"Won't you sign the guest book?" Alice Joslyn would ask. "And be sure to pick some flowers to take when you leave." After 21 years, the Joslyns had come to know many of the guests who returned year after year for the annual Daffodil Walk.

Joslyn began daffodil walks on his property after several friends asked if they could see the flowers he had planted and cared for since the 1930's.

Word spread that an unusual proliferation of daffodils bloomed each spring in Joslyn's Woods. More people called. Joslyn decided to open his woods to the public for two weekends each year so other people could see the ephemeral blossoms.

David Joslyn died last week, at 82, just two days before his 22d daffodil walk was scheduled to begin. Visitors are invited as usual this weekend between 10 a.m. and dusk, said Mrs. Joslyn, "because he would have wanted us to go right ahead."

On Saturday and Sunday, anyone may wander freely, in rugged shoes, along paths that head down a steep hill and criss-cross thru 50 acres of woods, daffodils, and wild flowers.

Before he died, Joslyn planted about 450 varieties of daffodils and his woods are filled with the yellows, oranges, and whites of more than 30,000 flowers.

The Joslyns traveled thruout the United States attending daffodil conventions. To propagate unusual varieties, Joslyn sent to England, Ireland, and Holland for bulbs.

Every September, Joslyn planted new varieties so he could spend spring-time at the log cabin enjoying the blossoms . . .

Directions for reaching Joslyn's Woods followed.

Mr. Joslyn wrote about the daffodils and wildflowers in his woods for the September, 1968 issue of The Daffodil Journal.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SEASON, 1975

From February 22 in Arkansas to June 7 in Connecticut

THE 1975 DAFFODIL SEASON IN NORTHWEST ARKANSAS

By ISABEL BUNTEN WATTS, Fayetteville, Arkansas

Most years in Arkansas there is from 2 to 4 weeks difference in the blooming season of daffodils in south Arkansas and in the Ozarks. Some years I have found it is hard to locate a few blooms for the Cub Scout Blue and Gold Dinner on February 22; one year it was difficult to find a few flowers on March 5. Meantime we hear the season is well along south of the mountains. Carl Amason reported that his flowers were well out before March 1 this year.

Our season started early too, with *N. lobularis* and *N. asturiensis* on February 1. Severe freezing weather (12 to 19° F.) accompanied by snow came February 6, February 22, March 1, March 10 through 17, and again the latter part of the week of March 24. Intermittently it would warm enough for other varieties to come out. However, it appeared we might have no blooms from our part of the State on March 22, when the State Daffodil Show would be held in Fayetteville. Three lovely warm sunny days at the last minute gave us plenty of bloom, good size, and good color. Entries came from all over the State and from Texas and Oklahoma as well.

Ada Finch came through three freezes, straightening up as well as Peeping Tom has always done. Our daffodils grow on a hilltop, in the open with practically no protection. Many had sent up foliage well before Christmas (as our old tazetta from a south Arkansas garden always does) and had the foliage burned. Erlicheer suffered the most from the freezes. Despite the peculiar weather, we had a beautiful bloom in waves, this year. About two-thirds of our varieties had bloomed when we left for Portland on April 7. Those that were new and blooming for the first time and those given us in 1973 by our New Zealand friends, Phil Phillips, Miss Verry, and the Yeates, were those we were sad to miss.

On April 21 when we got home, I rushed out to see if any were still in bloom. There were Ultimus, Sweetness, Oryx, some late jonquillas, bulbocodiums, Finch, Louise de Coligny, Western Star, the last Xit, and Yellow Warbler. It seemed the season was over. But on May 1 Ultimus, Keats, Oryx, Horace, and innumerable *N. × biflorus* were still in good condition. One last bewildered and misguided Suzy bloomed on May 20!

Our crosses were rather disappointing; the cold weather kept them from "taking."

At the 15th Annual Arkansas State Daffodil Show there were 317 entries with 872 blooms in the Horticulture section and 24 entries in the Design section. (ADS award winners are reported elsewhere in this issue.) Special awards offered by the Arkansas Daffodil Society for collections of five stems each from division 3, division 6, white daffodils and pink daffodils, were won respectively by Mrs. O. L. Fellers, Mrs. Kenneth C. Ketcheside, Mrs. Jesse Cox, and Mrs. Fellers.

An educational exhibit by Mr. Elmer Parette and Mrs. Bill Parette

emphasized particularly methods of bulb propagation. The bulblets derived from bulb scales seemed to arouse special interest, especially on the part of University students. The show was held in the University Union ballroom, quite spacious, and was very attractively staged.

DAFFODILS IN AN ILLINOIS WOODLAND SETTING

By MRS. RALPH CANNON, *Yorkville, Illinois*

When the front gate, 60 miles southwest of Chicago, is entered one is impressed by many things: "Many Trees," many shrubs, many flowers. These flowers may be native, or flowers that have been naturalized and are in context with their surroundings. To thrive, plants like people must live in harmony with their neighbors. Here along the drive is a long row of small trumpet daffodils from Mississippi that have been growing since 1950. They are the first heralds of spring, their trumpets larger and their stems longer than the Tenby daffodils.

Progressing along the gravel road over the bridge that spans the winter-bourn we pass glorious meadows of mertensia, rue anemone, baneberries, ferns, and flowering raspberry. As we ascend the hill all kinds of native ferns greet you on one side; also growing there are hepaticas, trillium, Jack-in-the-pulpit, violets, etc.; while on the other side are baneberries, *Cimicifuga racemosa*, and goatsbeard. On the top of the hill the land spreads out in a large flat area. On this upper part of the acres there are sugar maples, black walnuts, oaks, conifers, and an orchard with blossoming fruit trees and crabs. These trees provide the liveliness of moving shadows as well as protection across the plantings.

What would we try to grow to accompany these beautiful native plants, and thus contribute to the scene? Daffodils were our first thought. Daffodils would give variation, instant landscape effect, and contrast of color, texture, shape, and all in a proportion to harmonize with the surrounding view. Therefore the orchard, sunny for most of the day, seemed the exact place to start the planting of daffodils in grass between the orchard trees. Other open sunny meadows were planted as the years went by. In all places the grass was left to grow long and the foliage of the bulbs was able to die down naturally without being mowed.

The soil in these meadows is heavy loam over gravel. Leaf mold is present, too, because of the many deciduous trees. No bed preparation was made. The bulbs were planted in September, or as early as they could be obtained. After the flowering, the spent heads but not the stalks were picked to prevent seed formation and thus weakening of the bulbs.

Since we have been growing in grass since 1950 the 400 different cultivars have done well. They have proved to be outstanding in color, bloom, multiplicity, and longevity. Along the years they were obtained from the de Jagers, Wilson, the Richardsons, and lately from Mrs. Kate Reade of Carn-cairn. These bulbs have stood the rigors and extremes of our northern Illinois climate: low temperatures of 10 to 15 degrees below zero F. in winter up to 100 degrees in summer.

This 1975 spring was unbelievable. It was the latest spring that we have ever had. On March 15 snow still covered the ground. April was the coldest

on record, the worst snowstorm coming on April 2. Even in these competitive conditions the daffodils were taller (18-20"), larger, and with heavier bloom stalks than ever before. It is hard to understand any bloom so graceful and delicate being so incredibly tough.

Although the daffodils started up out of the ground the last week in March it was not until the last week in April that we found our first blooms: Beer-sheba, Brunswick, Foresight, Harvest Moon, Ludlow, Magnificence, Music Hall, and White Nile. By April 27 the indispensable groups were opening: Antwerp, Binkie, Belisana, Carbineer, Clonmore, Cromarty, Duke of Windsor, Flower Record, Fermoy, Fleurimont, Hades, Moonrise, Missouri, Monique, Prestige, Penvose, Red Bird, Red Devon, Rustom Pasha, Rococo, Scapa, Stadium, Tenedos, Trousseau, Tunis, Tibet, Whiteley Gem. These bulbs are not novelties but standard dependable varieties that every one knows, and they grow so well in grass, flourishing exceedingly this spring and giving me such a feeling of achievement. I cannot think of replacing them with newer varieties; it would be too ungrateful.

The Best of Bloom this year would go to Criterion. Not only did it produce hundreds of blossoms but they lasted from early until late in the season — a magnificent group.

Over the years my thesis has been to have daffodils that are fun to grow and not too expensive to buy. There are so many older, exquisite, and dependable daffodils available from all hybridizers to satisfy the demands of the most economically minded grower. Newer daffodils are too expensive to grow in grass. Therefore we bought reasonably priced cultivars that possessed the following characteristics: vigor of constitution, resistance to weather, sturdy stem and a length adequate to display the bloom, and lasting quality. All of the daffodils that help to cheer our spring cannot be listed and described, and only a few that are regarded as indispensable in our woodland will be named.

The many Guy Wilson bulbs after growing in grass for 15 to 20 years have complied with the above characterization. Slieveboy (1a) is the spectacular yellow trumpet for it comes late and is so rewarding; Foresight (1b) is the herald of spring, while Preamble (1b) is early and remains in perfect condition for a long time; Cantatrice (1c) is so exquisite and smooth, while White Tartar (1c) is the purest white and must be presented; Home Fires (2a), a long time favorite, shines brilliantly in the spring sunshine, and Armada (2a) is bold and wonderfully showy; Moylena (2b) is a gorgeous pink; Ave (2c) is gorgeous and ethereal; Cornerake (3b) helps keep the season long; while Frigid (3c) blooms poorly for me.

The Richardson daffodils far exceed in number all others in the woodland, especially the 2a's and 2b's. They have been growing in grass 5 to 15 years, which is testimony to their stamina. A few of the outstanding actors in our acres are: Arctic Gold, Goldcourt, and Golden Rapture (1a); Spitzbergen, Tudor King, and Glencairn (1b); Himalaya, White Prospect, and the late bloomer Weisshorn (1c). The 2a's have the brilliant flowers that appear to be lacquered and make splendid ornaments. They made a telling blaze of scarlet this year. Ceylon, Revelry, Sun Chariot, Teheran, Fire Island, Lamington, and Air Marshal are our favorites. The 2b's are most noble and spectacular: Kilworth, Flamenco, Roimond, Signal Light, Arbar, Avenger, Pontresina, and Orion. The regal Blarney, Fair Colleen, Limerick, and Dragoman are the 3b's that dominate.

There are doubles (4) that love to grow in grass: Falaise, Gay Time, White Lion, Double Event, Mary Copeland, as well as many of Mrs. Richardson's seedlings. None of the buds of these cultivars have blasted, although the buds of Texas blast every year.

A number of small daffodils have done well much to my delight: the 6a's Charity May, Jenny, Dove Wings, Peeping Tom, and February Gold as well as Beryl (6b), Chérie (7b), and Pearly Queen (5). You will find all of them planted close to the front of the mowed grass walks that surround all of the plantings. Grass doesn't seem to bother them. These little daffodils are charming leaning against a large rock. They love to be frivolous and pleasure-giving with their bright colors and airy foliage.

The 1975 spring is over. Thirteen thousand spent blossom heads were picked off during one of the finest daffodil seasons that we have ever had.

There is one more interesting note. For the past 6 years seedling bulbs from Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Reade of Carncairn have been put in every fall to line a large meadow that is mowed after the daffodil foliage cures. These seedlings border the meadow and the walks now three times around. What fun it is to watch the different surprises. Most of the blooms are beautiful . . . all different, pink, double, all classes, etc. I imagine the color mixture would not be too good for a garden, but in a woodland fringed with large trees these splendid ornaments produced in abundant green background are exotic, exciting, and electrifying. To watch these surprise bulbs open in the spring affords a great thrill to all of us and to the many visitors who come to see the daffodils . . . nodding and dancing beneath the trees.

NORTHEAST VIGNETTES

By WALLACE WINDUS, Meadowbrook, Pennsylvania

Weather is a bore, but can't be ignored. It has more to say about our daffodils than we do, which is frustrating. I have long considered farmers to be the biggest gamblers in the world. Perhaps this should be broadened to include all people engaged in any outdoor aspect of horticulture. However, for those of us who are in horticulture as a hobby, uncooperative weather is just a nuisance, not a disaster.

Because of a relatively warm and open winter along the east coast we started the year expecting an unusually early season. March and April were cold and we changed to worrying about having enough blooms for half-decent shows. The earliest daffodils bloomed with short stems and small flowers. Four days of a continuous Patagonia-type wind from April 3 to 7 left us with a depression complex and nicked tepals. But, as usual, the worst fears were not realized and the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society had a reasonably good show with quality, if not quantity. Mr. Gruber remarked, quite correctly, that the flowers lasted better than usual because most were entered directly from the garden or after brief refrigeration. We did have the substantial help of the Ticknors and their daffodils which was most welcome.

The PADS show has the advantage of being held in an attractive shopping mall. Thousands of people go by and are at least exposed to the sight of daffodils. Many stop and express the usual surprise that there are so many kinds. Hand-outs help them to learn where to buy reliable bulbs and how to raise quality flowers. A large and fresh commercial display by Charles H. Mueller, containing many show-quality cultivars, helped to educate the public.

The classes in the first three divisions were well filled, but entries declined sharply after that. Early miniatures gave a good display. There were 265 entries compared with 361 in 1974. In addition to top award winners reported elsewhere, many an old-timer was impressive, including Cantatrice, Daviot, Windblown, Charity May, Beryl, and Trevithian, all blue ribbon winners. We were honored by having Mr. P. Phillips of New Zealand as a judge and Mrs. Phillips as a guest.

The writer did not attend the Delaware Daffodil Society Show, due to a regrettable conflict of dates which just happened and will be avoided in the future.

The continuing PADS venture in putting on a garden display of daffodils at the Philadelphia Spring Flower Show, March 9 to 16, is covered elsewhere. We would just like to bow to busy Biddy LeBlond for fine organization, to imaginative Barbara Haines for landscape design, and to the everfaithful Charlie and Betty Gruber for procurement, storage, and delivery of props. Any undertaking of this kind requires substantial planning and effort, to say nothing of initiative and gentle persuasion. Most of the rest of us only contributed brawn and time for baby-sitting at the daffodil garden during show hours. Many of us were impressed that the show in general used daffodils more widely than ever before. The entrance theme included a long sweep of yellow trumpets with tulips and lilies. A competitive landscape included numerous Tête-a-Tête, and there were the usual competitive classes for forced daffodils. With 4 acres of horticultural displays and a paid attendance of 178,000 this show, sponsored by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, is, to me, the biggest and best of its kind in the western hemisphere.

As is their custom, the Grubers had open-garden during April and into May for daffodil fanciers. Their hillside home "Briar Edge" near Norristown, Pennsylvania, is beautifully landscaped with many plants and trees, but hundreds of daffodils, all artistically labeled, are the spring feature. An interview and photograph in the Philadelphia Inquirer of April 11 and county and state tour publicity brought literally bus-loads of adults and school children. The Grubers seem to thrive on this fare and even their garden survives, in spite of their occasional absence on other chores such as the show. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and Bill Bender visited their garden after judging the PADS show and then left for Wilmington to see the Delaware Show. Coming from Chambersburg they had a busy and strenuous day.

Another planting, wholly naturalized, is that of Dr. and Mrs. Vernon Lapp in Hatboro, Pennsylvania. Their 8 acres of open deciduous woodland in a bend of Pennypack Creek is underplanted with thousands of daffodils and is open to the public. The first sight of such an expanse of flowers is breathtaking and almost unbelievable. Kitty Lapp wrote a charming and humorous history of the garden under the title "Naturalizing Daffodils — An Investment in Gold" for the May-June 1975 issue of the Green Scene, the relatively new and excellent magazine of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

I am a fairly recent convert to daffodils, but I have already confirmed the literature that they have to be transplanted every two or three years to maintain show quality. This is hard work to which I object. It is all very well from a commercial standpoint for a good new hybrid to be prolific but in my yard I wish it would practice birth control. Between this and the limitations of a small suburban yard one soon learns to be critical and ruthless. Any daffodil that is distinctly inferior has to go to make way for a better one.

In spite of studying show records in ADS Journals and RHS Year Books one makes mistakes, one's tastes change, and superior daffodils come along that one must have.

From the standpoint of emphasis it has been on miniatures initially. I have found most of them easy in beds already built up and substantially modified to provide sharp drainage for lilies. I have a fairly large collection of all of those available at a reasonable price and a few that are not. Nevertheless, I have the same problems as others. *N. cyclamineus* grows and flowers reluctantly and *Canaliculatus* provides lots of foliage but no flowers. Xit never appeared and has not been replaced. Quince and one or two others have been replaced. Clumps of Minnow, Tête-a-Tête, Hawera, April Tears, and Sundial are so crowded that they will have to be replanted.

By the same token I am partial to the smaller daffodils of Divisions 5 to 9 and have almost too many of Division 7. Expressing a few purely personal opinions, I think Bunting is much superior to Suzy in symmetry and uniformity and blooms at the same time for show purposes. Ocean Spray is an attractive and floriferous white, but it is inclined to be irregular. Dainty Miss is perfection itself in pristine beauty and perfect conformation of almost every flower. Stratosphere and Quick Step have beautiful flowers and are nice to have to end the jonquil season. Our old Trevithian in our possession for some 25 years and registered by P. D. Williams in 1927 can still be counted on to win a blue ribbon in either the single or three-stem class.

Divisions 1 to 3 have not been ignored. The whites are relatively easy now with the protection of Benlate and Dexon. Verona, Stainless, and Ben Hee were outstanding this year. A few miscellaneous favorites for faultless form and beautiful color are Daviot, Merlin, and Silken Sails.

The spring season closed with a delightful meeting of the Northeast Region at Cliveden, the ancestral home of the Chew family in Germantown, recently donated with all its original antiques and accumulated records to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Following a tour, an inspection of daffodils brought by Elizabeth Capen and Joy Mackinney, and a box lunch we heard about the 1976 national meeting and show from Dr. Bender and received an emphatic request from Mary Harrigan to send our symposium reports to Mrs. Capen. The real tour de force was the lecture and slide show given alternately by Bill and Laura Lee Ticknor. Using an abridged text and pictures provided by Mr. John Blanchard, they gave us a fascinating and instructive tour of Portugal and Spain to see the species daffodils in bloom in their native habitat. It is hard to comprehend how modern daffodils could have arisen from the diminutive and often ragged species.

All in all, while the season may not have been kind to daffodils they seem to have done alright for themselves in publicity.

THE NEW ENGLAND SEASON — LATE, BUT LOVELY

By CATHLEEN D. RILEY, *Greenwich, Connecticut*

What can you say about a season that opened on April 10 with a view of Mt. Hood, closed — officially at least — on May 7 with a sunset on the dunes off Gloucester, Massachusetts, yet continued in bloom through the first week

in June? For the five of us from the New England region who were fortunate enough to tramp the fields of Canby and Corbett it was indeed glorious. For those not so blessed, it was still a vintage year for daffodils.

The lateness of our season surprised us all, as all signs pointed to an even earlier one than those of the past few years. Bunting was up an inch on Jan. 1, *N. asturiensis* bloomed in February, and a local public planting of Unsurpassable on St. Patrick's Day. We had a long, warm, and rainy autumn. Here in Greenwich, a bare inch and a half of snow fell in February. Then Nature, having spared us from winter, decreed that we should have no spring whatsoever. It stayed cold, not cool but cold, with only a rare day or two of instant summer and how the flowers loved it! Lack of rain called for copious watering, but saved them from storm damage so our season, despite its slow start and early complaints of roughness and odd numbered petals, turned into a great one, a season of the tall strong stem and marvelous substance that withstood our one gale, and vibrant color.

Our region had two shows this year: Greenwich on April 30 and Boston, May 7-8. Entries at the Greenwich show trailed last year's by only 40. Buds went to Boston and were opened under a portable 150-watt Duro-Light bulb clamped to the towel rack in the hotel. 2b's Norval and Lorenzo responded beautifully as did Carnicairn's new Dromona, a lovely 2bY with a perianth of velvet and a true butter-yellow cup.

After Boston my garden became a hybridizer's delight. Most exciting was to discover, upon finally really reading Mitsch's 1975 catalog, that I have Peaceful. The first year they had bloomed like giant bulbocodiums, so I moved them from the show bed. This year two bulbs produced six near-perfect blooms: marvelous orange cups with distinctive yellow rims. One set 14 seeds by *N. triandrus albus*.

On May 11 one of each division was cut for a Mother's Day gift. Carrickbeg was the 1a. 2a Top Notch was one of five flawless blooms, the sixth had one nick! Last year, its first, both blooms were striped yellow and white. This year the white was confined to its halo which takes a day or two to form. Truly a superb daffodil in every way. 3a Irish Coffee made a great hit that day — so round and firm, with a true café au lait perianth and a bright orange rim. Others that were admired were a beautiful 5b Waxwing, tall, three-to-the-stem Eland, and 6a Titania. Acropolis was the favorite: large, tall, each red petal perfectly interspersed with the white.

It is difficult to mention individual flowers this year when nature was its own ice box and so many did so well. And so, since this was the year for it, let's think color. I always covet other growers' pinks, as mine have never done much. This year they really performed, all of them from delicately elegant 1b Patricia Reynolds to deep-throated Accent, with Precedent and Audubon winning for form. A new one was an as yet not introduced 2b from Kate Reade, John's Pink. It needs to settle down, but shows promise in its glistening perianth and nicely formed cup of birthday-party pink.

Those who saw Amy and Chuck Anthony's pink collection in Boston have now "seen Paree!" Gracious Lady and Ballyroan are both indescribably delicious. Mrs. Richardson should be highly complimented and duly proud. They have assumed a place of honor among the inward eye flashers that warm my winter — mainly all the 3b's, but to be joined also this year by Tom Throckmorton's Winged Easter and Evans' 1c, L 32/1, happy remembrances from Portland.

Whites do better for me, or I by them. Celilo was without question the best of the trumpets, absolutely smooth and thick, and it seemed to last forever. The cold was kinder to the 2c's. With so many to choose from, Arctic Doric, White O'Morn, Glenmanus, Pristine, and Stainless are all remembered with delight. Lovely green-eyed Churchfield was new this year as was Canisp. Alas, Canisp disappeared along with Alabaster, and so came my first sad experience with rot.

In this year of color the yellows and reds were truly exceptional. The 2a's came early, grew and grew, and stayed on and on. Ormeau, Camelot, and St. Keverne were the stars of the shows, but Valor was the lord of my manor. An Australian rarely seen in the east, it sent up seven blooms from one second-year bulb. They stood 25 inches tall from 2 days after Prefix and Chickadee opened my season the afternoon of April 15th to nearly the end of May. Alongside it, 2bY Joyous was equally tall, prolific, and long lasting. They seemed to guard the flock until Silken Sails soared to 26 inches in time for Boston.

Except for dependable Chiloquin, the larger reverse bicolors were a great disappointment this year: lots of blooms but not a real show stopper in the lot. The 7's were another story. Chat gave perfect flowers, unfortunately still only one to a stem, but beautifully reversed. Pipit outdid itself for me. For the first time every stem had three blooms. Could it have been vying with newly planted Oryx? If so, they tied.

Although we live in "mid-town Greenwich," we are on a rather unprotected knoll and invariably come into bloom a week to 10 days later than "on the water" or even, in some cases, "back country." If you add that week to the two to three that comprised the lateness of this season, to the fact that our region is the caboose of the ADS Show Line, maybe you'll understand if I say that sometimes I feel like the Observation Car of the old Broadway Limited, enjoying lovely scenery while never quite catching up. This year, with Lintie still in bloom on June 7, I didn't mind at all.

MISSIONARIES FOR THE DAFFODIL

In the Southeastern Regional robin, Lib Rand worries occasionally that she makes very little contribution because "I keep no records, buy no new and expensive bulbs, do no hybridizing, and have no shows near enough to enter." But she and her husband Bill do something that may be far more valuable than any of these things: they serve as missionaries for the daffodil in Garner, North Carolina.

On March 8 and 9 the Wake County Public Libraries presented a Daffodil Exhibit by Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Rand, featuring more than one hundred varieties correctly identified. The exhibit was prepared at the request of the librarian, who remembered a similar display by the Rands two years ago. The show was well-attended and generated much enthusiasm.

Lib and Bill share the increase from their garden with many friends and have recruited their three daughters and their grandchildren to daffodil ranks. Lib places specimen blooms, named, in eye-catching locations around town all season and occasionally writes a daffodil column for the garden editor of the local paper.

—MRS. HERMAN L. MCKENZIE

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM — 1975

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, *Gainesville, Florida*

An invitation to serve as a member of the jury of judges for the 27th Ghent Floralié in Ghent, Belgium, gave Mrs. Wheeler and me a good reason to once again visit two of the Low Countries, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Matthew Zandbergen, that good friend and loyal member of the American Daffodil Society met us on our midday arrival at Schipol, Amsterdam's great International Airport and delivered us to the very comfortable Motel Sassenheim for a brief period of recuperation.

Following the couple of hours of rest Matthew took us on a preliminary visit to the bulb district on the way to the Bulb Growers Association, formerly in Haarlem but now in Hillegom. In the exhibit hall we were privileged to see outstanding displays of newer bulbous flowers, including baskets of three daffodils: 2b Royal Orange (G. A. Uit den Boogaard) Zandbergen-Terwegen, 1953; 2a Orange Progress (Lefeber) Lefeber, 1968; and 4 Unique (J. Lionel Richardson) Zandbergen-Terwegen, 1961.

The last mentioned daffodil, from the hand of the late J. Lionel Richardson, is a remarkably strong double of white and yellow, somewhat like the older White Lion, but a definite improvement. The basket of this flower, entered by Matthew Zandbergen, was awarded the gold medal of the Royal General Bulb Growers Society as the best double daffodil entered in the Society's daffodil competition on that date, April 21.

Matthew has a good stock of Unique and is now prepared to push its sale to the trade. (Note the length of time between registration in 1961, and the present date. That is about the time an experienced Netherlands grower requires for evaluation and increase of a commercially valuable daffodil). Matthew considers Unique and Tahiti the best two Division IV daffodils now available commercially and I agree with his evaluation. I saw both growing in his bulb fields and could at the same time compare them with other doubles growing nearby. They are both floriferous and increase well.

Another daffodil Matthew now grows by the ton is the lovely miniature Tête-a-Tête, possibly Alec Gray's greatest achievement in daffodil breeding. Experience in the United States has shown it to be a real acquisition for the garden. That clump of it that the Society's members saw in the garden of Amy and Chuck Anthony in the spring of 1971 was a perfect jewel.

Through Matthew's courtesy we had a delightful visit to the famed Keukenhof at Lisse in the center of bulb culture in South Holland. This parklike planting of spring flowering bulbs in a forest of giant beech trees is a color photographer's paradise, with its brilliant beds of tulips, fragrant hyacinths, daffodils, grape hyacinths, anemones, and many other colorful genera. One long avenue lined with the majestic beeches had beds of daffodils planted at the bases of the trees. In another part of the park were large glasshouses filled with beds of perfectly grown tulips. Adding to the value of all the plantings outside and in were well prepared labels, a thing appreciated by avid gardeners, horticulturists, and botanists.

On another day Matthew and Nel (Mrs. Z.) took us to the region of Anna Paulowna in North Holland, the new location of the firm of P. de Jager and Sons. This area is gaining in importance as a bulb-producing section. Growers in the Sassenheim, Lisse, and Hillegom regions are gradually being crowded out by housing developments. During our visit to the

north we had the good fortune to once again renew our acquaintance with Peter de Jager, the venerable and charming head of the well known company.

On the 24th of April we journeyed to Ghent, Belgium, a medieval city and the center of that country's famed horticultural industry. At 7:00 a.m. on the following morning I joined with numerous other judges from Europe and North America for a continental breakfast and team assignments for the judging of the 27th Ghent Floralié, a tremendous floral and horticultural exhibition, first held in 1808 and now offered every 5 years. The main exhibition hall appeared to be about 150 yards in length. Supplementing it were several smaller exhibition rooms at the sides of the main hall.

Ghent and the Belgian horticulturists are known the world over for the azaleas they produce and these were featured in the main exhibition hall. Their massed beds created a rainbow of color from white to dark red. Supporting the azaleas in the show were almost every other flowering plant, including hydrangeas, roses, orchids, anthuriums, gerberas, carnations, clivias, freesias, iris, narcissus, tulips, streptocarpus, begonias, gloxinias, and many others. Serving as a background to the many floral entries were foliage plants in profusion, such as *Ficus elastica*, araucarias, and many kinds of ferns.

Several countries placed entries in the side exhibition rooms. Among the noteworthy exhibits were those entered by the Netherlands, West Germany, Spain, and France. Holland's entry emphasized its bulbous crops. A big bed of 1a Golden Harvest gave a golden glow to the exhibit.

Judging teams were international in composition. I had the privilege of being the U. S. representative on a three-man team assigned to judge the classes for flowering shrubs. Working on the same team was the head of the parks department of Madrid, Spain. He spoke Spanish and French. A second team member was a commercial nurseryman from Dordrecht, Germany, who spoke German and some French. I spoke a little German and some Spanish. Our clerk, a young Belgian, spoke English, German, Flemish and French (Belgium is a bilingual country using both the French and Flemish languages). Between our several languages we managed to complete our assignment and had some time before our lunch to view the whole show. The official opening came at 3:00 p.m. with the King and Queen as the guests of honor.

This was my third visit to the Ghent Floralié and I have seen no floral exhibition to surpass it. Any Society members planning to be in Europe in April 1980 should include Ghent in their itinerary, but make hotel reservations well in advance!

When we returned to Holland Matthew and Nel were again our kind hosts and took us on a pleasant trip to famous Kinderdijk, a little town astride a dike. Here it is you find a mill landscape unmatched at any other place in the world. There, within a small area you see 19 water-mills, built 200 years ago to pump water from one level to another and finally out to sea.

To conclude our delightful stay in his beautiful land Matthew took us to Voorschoten for a visit with Jack Gerritsen and his split corona daffodils. It was a most interesting experience to walk through his beds of seedling narcissus and see the many variations of the split corona as they are developing through Mr. Gerritsen's efforts. Some are quite intriguing.

On the next morning we flew westward and on the same evening slept happily in our own familiar beds.

"PORTABLE GREENHOUSES" AND OTHER RECYCLING IDEAS

By DOROTHY ALLEN, Nashville, Tennessee

I enjoyed reading "From Kitchen to Garden" very much, so thought I would pass on other household hints I use.

The gallon size plastic milk bottles, also half-gallon size fabric softener bottles make ideal "portable greenhouses" to put over the miniature bulbs planted in flower borders, so that these tiny bulbs do not freeze during the severe cold of winter months. What I do is this: I cut the bottoms out of the bottles, remove the cap (to admit rain and air), and put the bottle over a 24-inch high garden stake. I press the bottle down into the earth to leave an impression of where it will rest, and then remove the bottle and plant the bulbs, usually 9 to 12, in a clump around the stake and put the bottle back over the stake and push it into the soil an inch or more to prevent frost from getting under the bottle and to keep winds from blowing the bottle over. In this way I am able to grow these miniatures in open flower beds instead of in coldframes as has been suggested for them. I take the bottles off after the foliage is up 4 or 5 inches, as by this time the temperatures have moderated, and the tiny bulbs can fend for themselves more or less. I only put the bottles back if snow is predicted. The bottles will stack as flower pots do, so can be stored away when not in use. I lost hundreds of these little bulbs by freezing or heaving before making this experiment 3 years ago, and I am happy to say I haven't lost a bulb since growing them this way. The bottles do cause the leaves and stems to grow taller, but that does not bother me.

I also use these bottles over newly planted daylily plants, and primroses, and seeds I am trying to get to germinate. I have also cut the bottles in half and used them as seed flats or flower pots (be sure to punch drainage holes in bottom; holes can be made by heating the end of an ice pick over a candle flame). If I am out of labels I cut the bottles into strips and put them on freezer tape on which you can write with a laundry pen. Venetian blind slats cut into strips make good labels, too, as do popsicle sticks, which can be written on and made waterproof with clear fingernail polish. Plastic cups make good seed containers, or small flower pots for rooting cuttings or for gift plants.

By cutting the tops and bottoms off plastic bottles they may be used as collars around young tomato plants to protect them from rabbits and cutworms, or, like the berry baskets, to keep a rare bulb or seeds from getting lost. Incidentally, the little plastic berry baskets may be ordered from Gurney's, Yankton, North Dakota, in lots of a hundred (pint size \$5.89; quart size \$7.95).

Pint or quart jars with screw tops make handy small plant dusters by punching holes in the tops. And of course the lids are used with beer in them to attract and get rid of snails and slugs.

Not from the kitchen, but another item I plant in my flower beds is rusty nails, nuts, and bolts. This adds iron to the soil, so flowers will be bigger and have deeper coloration. My supply comes from the old junk cars my youngest son works on in our driveway. I learned about the importance of iron to plants from pineapple growers in Hawaii.

Another thing that I find helpful is using sawdust as a mulch for weed control in the flower borders. The sawdust is usually free for the taking from lumber mills or furniture manufacturers in towns. It is light in color and decomposes rapidly, thus enriches my soil naturally, as leaves do in a forest. Having a city flower garden requires me to use the same soil year in and year out to grow things in, so I am always on the lookout for organic mulching materials that will help rebuild my soil and keep it productive.

I also use shredded leaves a friend (a retired professor who has taken up flower gardening) brings to me. He has a leaf shredding machine and goes around the community getting the bags of leaves people have raked up, then puts them in his machine and gives this leaf mold to us gals he knows are growing flowers. I bake him a cake if I know he is coming.

VISIT TO THE NORTHWEST

By BRENT C. HEATH, *North, Virginia*

(This is not the first time a letter to the Ticknors has become a Journal article.)

We really enjoyed our trip to Oregon. The chance to meet Mr. Mitsch and Mr. Evans and their wives was really great. We spent a day with each of them — we talked daffodils all day, except for a little fish talk with Murray and a little bird talk with Mr. Mitsch. Both have unbelievably beautiful places. I don't see how the Mitsches keep up so much garden besides their daffodils. Mr. Mitsch's seedlings are unbelievable. By the way, the seedlings that he gave me last fall turned out to be some super pinks: one very lilac one, several Carita-like, large cups, and an excellent near-trumpet, plus several great reverse bicolors. I am anxious for you to see them.

We decided to drive up to Washington while we were out west. We visited 10 daffodil growers out there. They had from 10 to 100 acres of daffs apiece, mostly the cut-flower type. They were in the middle of shipping daffs, which they pick in bud and ship dry. Each grower took time out to show us his operation. One field of 50 acres had close to 100 pickers.

All bulb operations are mechanized with self-propelled diggers, automatic cleaners and graders, and each had cookers. They cook everything each year. The cookers had a capacity of about 2 tons. There were lots of rogues (odd types) in their fields, which they blamed on the cookers. The two largest growers had no rogues. Most growers rogue carefully for stripe. One used chemicals for rogueing (on injection).

Several growers did not rogue at all — stripe was all over their stocks. It was a real shame to see them going to pot. These growers' explanation for not rogueing was that their bulbs only went to chain stores where it did not really matter. I argued, but I am afraid to no avail.

They raise about 100 varieties all told. Most are old Dutch types with yellow trumpets predominating. One grower had Matador and Golden Dawn. It was really neat to see about half an acre of each. I bought a goodly portion of each. Golden Dawn is really a great tazetta. It does very well for me. One grower had Stoke, another had Matapan, Stadium, Azalea (a nice very late pink), Martha Washington, Windblown, Mabel Taylor, and Apricot Dis-

tion. Most said that the novelties did not sell well (flowers or bulbs) and were not worth while. Some good Oregon Bulb Farn stocks have been discarded and lost for this reason, for example, Carita and Merry Bells.

They market their bulbs through two cooperatives and three or four individual companies. Almost all of the bulbs are marketed through large seed and chain stores. All growers have tulips, iris, and a variety of other crops, including rhubarb as a big one. Most have greenhouses also. A good number of the growers are of Dutch origin.

We missed the Daffodil Festival in Sumner by a day, but by all indications it is quite a large celebration. It appeared that there had been a lot of smaller growers at one time who had been gradually bought out by the larger growers. The flowers as I mentioned are picked in the goose-neck stage, packed in the field, put in cold storage, and shipped by air freight all over the country. They have an ideal climate for flowers and a spectacular countryside, with Mt. Hood and Mt. Rainier in the background.

I must have checked over two or three hundred acres and found only one infestation of bulb and stem nematode. It was interesting to see that many of their growing techniques and practices were the same as mine.

XIT AND OTHER MINIATURES IN DIVISION THREE

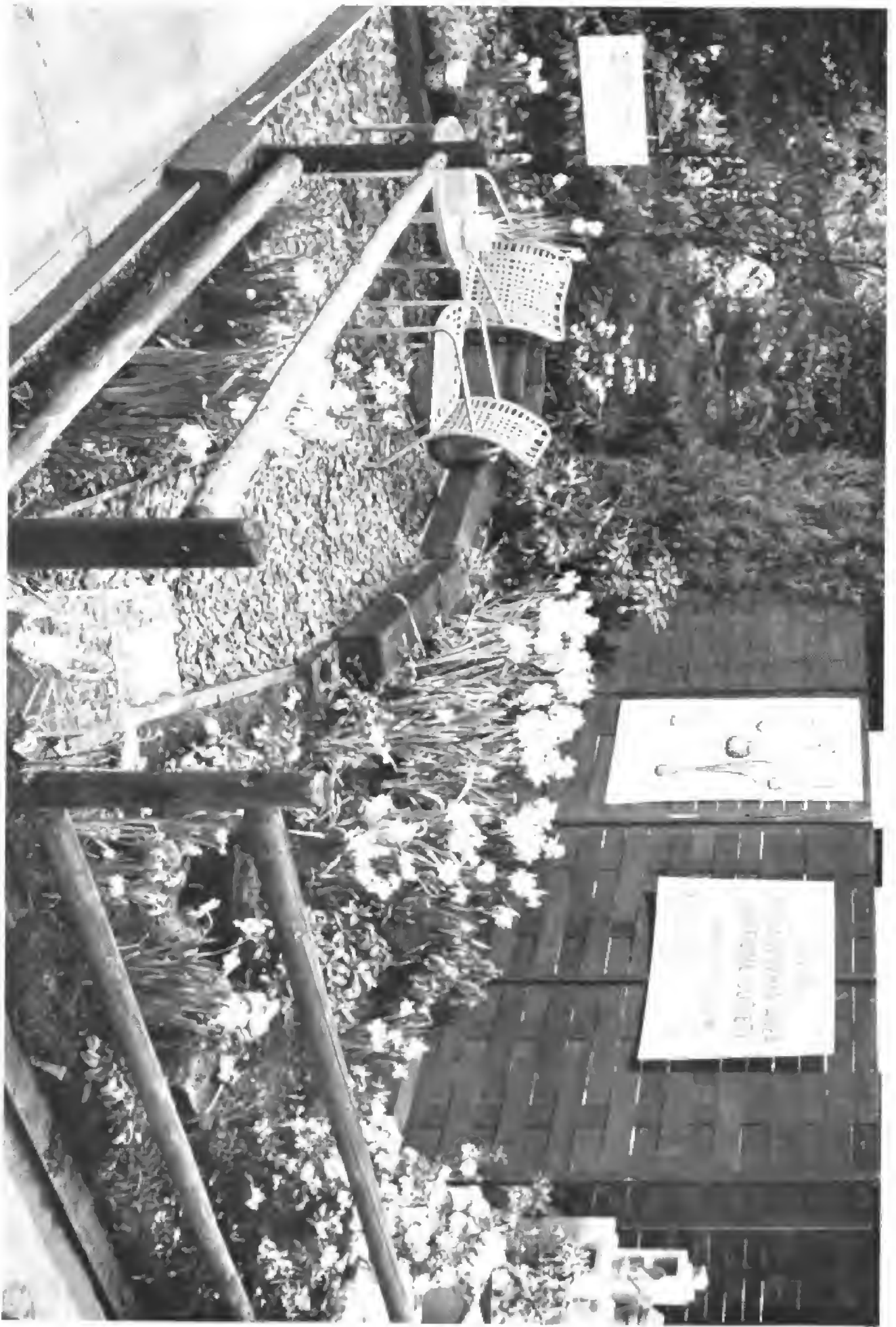
By POLLY BROOKS, Richmond, Virginia

Xit, 3c (Gray 1961) was perhaps the first miniature daffodil of the five listed in this division to be grown and shown. It has been seen more often in the shows than others because it has been more readily available and because it multiplies well and does persist. This all-white, slightly fragrant, graceful, small-cupped daffodil reportedly is a child of *N. watieri* crossed with a large 2c. Blooming at midseason, it is a good one for the shows.

Picoblanco, also by Alec Gray as are all miniatures listed in division 3 on the ADS Approved List, is a very white *watieri* seedling which opens much earlier than Xit and is the first to open. It makes a lovely, early, long-lasting clump of small white daffodils in the garden, and is good for the earliest shows. Here it opened on March 3 in 1973, March 18 in 1974, and March 21 in 1975.

The other miniature daffodils in this division generally bloom during the first 10 or 12 days in April with Paula Cottell (Gray 1961), a Samaria seedling, being the last to open (April 12 this year). Paula Cottell opens milk white with small cream cup, and is the largest daffodil of the five listed. It blooms here at the same time as Mitsch's Verona, and, to me, looks like an exact copy — but smaller, of course. Although of best show quality, it usually misses all except the very latest shows. In the three shows that I attended last spring there were only two blooms exhibited: one in the Garden Club of Virginia Show on April 12 and one in the Gloucester Show the previous week.

From my observation at the three shows (Tidewater Daffodil Show on March 31 in addition to the two mentioned above) it may be assumed that Xit is still in the lead as to the number shown and/or grown. In the three



shows there was a total of 27 blooms of Xit, 17 Yellow Xits, 10 Picoblancos (most of them were in the March 31 show) 8 Segovias, and 2 Paula Cottells. There was a beautiful specimen of Yellow Xit in the Hampton, Va., show on March 31. Progressively more of the Yellow Xit is appearing in the shows.

There has been much said about the similarity between Yellow Xit and Segovia. After observing Segovia in my garden for more years than Yellow Xit and after looking closely at both of them in the shows and in my garden in the last two years, I have come to the conclusion that if there is a difference it must be that the perianth of the Yellow Xit seems to have a yellowish cast and that of Segovia is a clearer white. Both bloom at the same time and are about the same size and height, having the same good texture in the much-overlapping wide petals. Both last in the garden for the same length of time when grown side by side as mine are.

The variations in Xit have been a frequent topic of discussion: some with narrow petals, others with wide overlapping ones (the kind that the judges seem to favor); some have petals of uneven lengths, some are whiter than others, etc. I have been growing Xit since 1957 and for many years thereafter all my stock came from one bulb. The variations mentioned above showed up differently in different years — and all from that same one bulb. There is some variation in its parent *N. watieri*. Is it that Xit, like some other daffodils, can and does vary in size, shape, quality, width of petals, clarity of white, green in the eye, etc., depending on soil, weather, growing conditions, etc.? This is the mystery that Nature is.

It is interesting to note again that we are indebted to Alec Gray for all the miniatures in division 3. All are very lovely, good quality, long lasting daffodils for the garden, for arranging, and for the shows. Would that some hybridizer would develop a smaller daffodil for this class — the size of Flomay!

DAFFODILS AT THE PHILADELPHIA FLOWER AND GARDEN SHOW

Two days before the 1975 Philadelphia Flower and Garden Show, March 9-16, 13 members of the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society were busy converting a 10' x 15' space of concrete floor into a "charming garden," abloom with our favorite flower.

"Nature's Way With Daffodils" lent its name to the garden setting and to the poster showing the life cycle of the bulb. The visitors to the garden were interested in seeing the root development after planting until flowering and division time clearly shown by the dates on the poster.

A Montchanin azalea and dwarf skimmias formed the background for a vinyl-lined pool over which a lifelike green frog presided. The pots of forced bulbs (9 divisions were represented) were placed on piled-up fruit boxes covered with licorice root mulch and all were held in place by railroad ties, wood chips, and rail fence, with table and chairs completing the rustic scene. The judges commented that the "miniatures were a welcome addition" and awarded us a silver bowl, an award of merit.

PADS members took turns sitting at the table giving out information on daffodil culture and answering questions.

—HELEN H. LEBLOND

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Roster of the Society is again being published separately as a supplement to this issue.

* * * * *

Be patient! The 1975 edition of the *Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names* will be mailed to all members as soon as it is received from the Royal Horticultural Society. This new list is a special bonus to all members and makes use of Dr. Tom Throckmorton's color coding system.

* * * * *

The Board of Directors of the American Daffodil Society will meet at the Holiday Inn in Alexandria, Virginia, at 9:00 a.m. on October 18, 1975. All ADS members are privileged to audit the meetings. Only members of the Board may participate in the meeting unless special arrangements have been made beforehand with the President.

GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

BICENTENNIAL CONVENTION

April 23 and 24 are the dates and Holiday Inn, City Line Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the place for our 1976 Convention. Plans are underway to provide a most interesting and exciting time for all of you. Start to plan your trip this fall and enjoy all that historical Philadelphia and Pennsylvania have to offer. The Tourist Bureau, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has free information they will send to help you.

"WHERE CAN I GET . . . ?"

3b Kentucky	Mrs. Hubert Bourne, 1052 Shadyhill Dr., Columbus, Ohio 43221
2c Killaloe	Fr. Athanasius Buchholz, Mt. Angel Abbey, St. Benedict, Ore. 97373
1c Polaris	Gerard H. Wayne, 9509 Gloaming Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90210
1a Caravelle	
2b Cream Cloud	
2c Glenshesk	
2c Pristine	
Heartsdown	
2c Snow Dream	

FIND IT HERE . . .

2c Desdemona	P. de Jager & Son, 188 Asbury Street, South Hamilton, Mass. 01982
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Members who can spare a bulb of a cultivar wanted should write directly to the member requesting it. Send requests for hard-to-find cultivars for future listing to Mrs. Paul Gripshover, 2917 North Star Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221.

1976 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

A list of early shows will be published in the December issue of the Journal. Preliminary information should be sent to the Awards Chairman, Mrs. W. S. Simms, 3356 Cochise Dr., Atlanta, Ga. 30339, by October 10. Information desired: date of show; city or town where it will be held; show address or building; sponsor of show, and the name and address of the person to contact for information.

HERE AND THERE

Newsletters have been received from the Middle Atlantic, New England, and Midwest Regions, and from the Washington Daffodil Society. The fall meeting of the Middle Atlantic Region will be in Williamsburg on October 4; Brent Heath will be one of the speakers. The June issue from New England reviews the 1975 catalogs, with comments by Amy Anthony, the editor, adding to the interest and usefulness. The July issue of *Narcissus Notes* (Midwest newsletter) includes a condensed version of Wells Knierim's talk at their 1974 fall meeting how he grows "such big daffodils," which we are reprinting in this issue. The Washington Daffodil Society reports on the many daffodil-related activities and plans of this active society and its busy members. An all-time high club bulb order totaling \$2,600 augurs well for future shows.

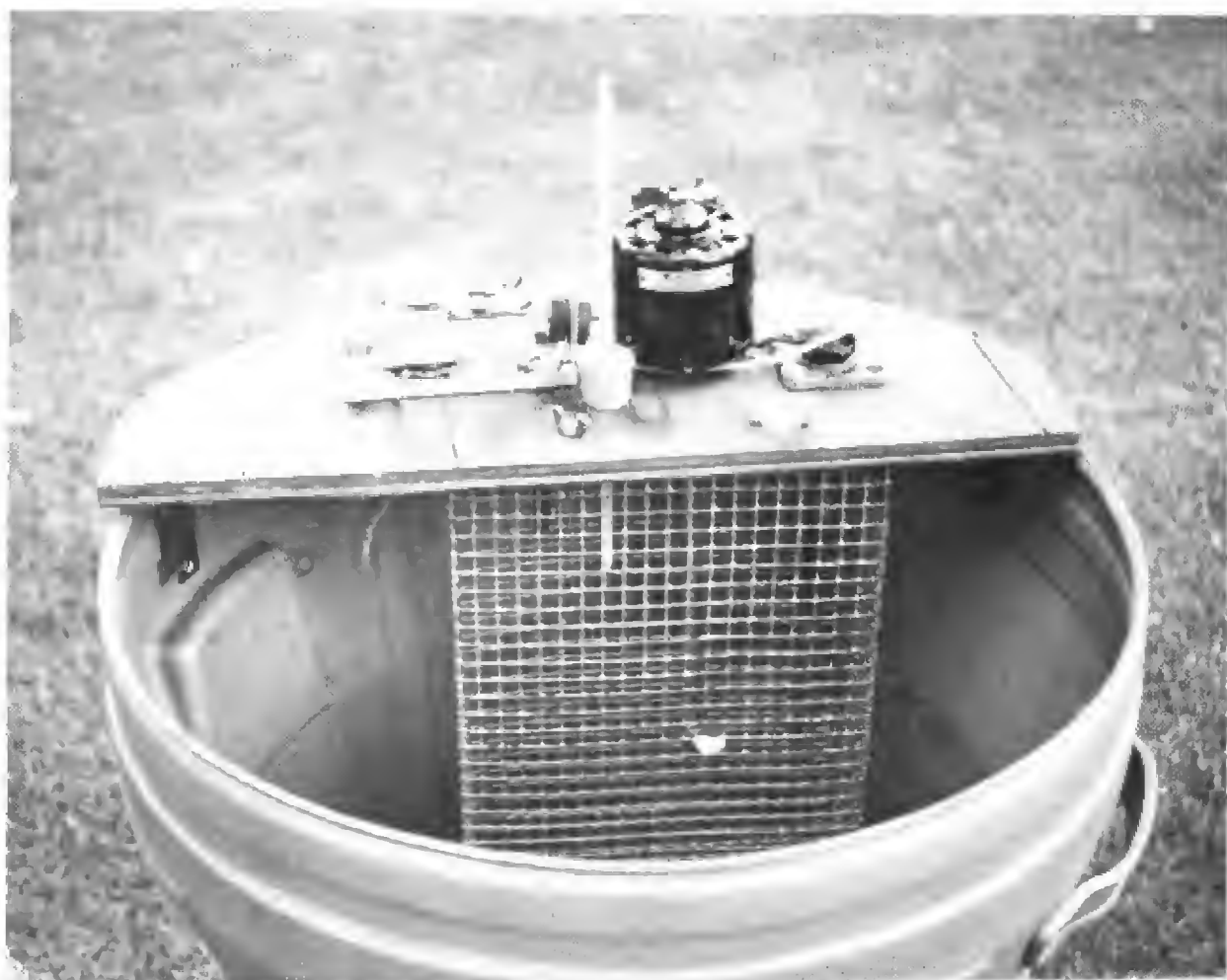
We have received news of the death of Allen W. Davis on May 5. Mr. Davis will be remembered by many ADS members for his interest in miniature daffodils and other small bulbs; he was for several years chairman of the Miniatures Committee. An account of his life and horticultural activities was published in the September 1972 issue of the Journal.

A new member in Japan, Yasushi Uesumi, has sent a block of a special New Year stamp showing *Narcissus tazetta*. Several other daffodil stamps have been received since we last reported on them, and we hope to have an illustrated article on them before long.

The July 1975 issue of *Flower and Garden Magazine* reports in its "It's What's Happening" section the award of the ADS Gold Medal to Murray Evans, and elsewhere in the same issue his Foxfire is mentioned as the top named daffodil at the National Daffodil Show in Portland. Other top varieties suggested from the ADS Symposium are also listed. In the September issue of this magazine there is an article by Meg Yerger on daffodils suitable for use in 18th century garden restoration. She was asked by the editor to do a short one that would have appeal for that magazine's reading public.

The July issue of *The American Horticultural Society's* small publication, *News & Views*, quotes much of our *From Kitchen to Garden* of last December.

A local hardware company has been distributing an attractive booklet advertising Ortho products; in addition to a daffodil on the cover there are several pages devoted to daffodils and small bulbs. Among planting suggestions: "Lettuce, especially the frilly Salad Bowl and Green Ice, is beautiful with daffodils."



A GARBAGE-CAN BULB COOKER

By MARIE BOZIEVICH, *Bethesda, Maryland*

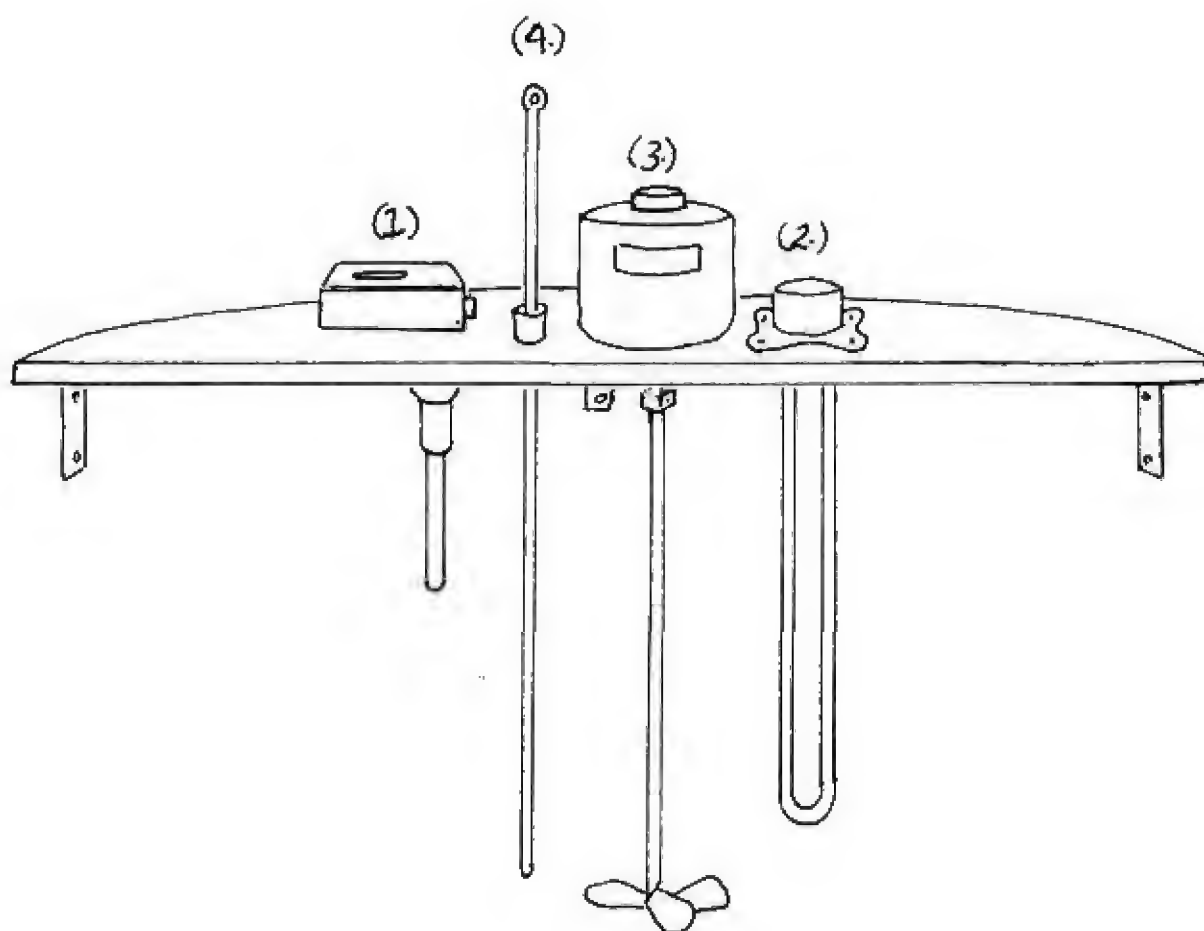
Last fall my inventive husband made me a "cooker" to give my daffodil bulbs a hot water bath. I had often read that the hot water treatment originally designed for control of the stem and bulb nematode had such a beneficial effect on the health of the bulbs that growers were using it routinely, even when no nematodes were present. This treatment is sure death to bulb-scale mites and bulb flies and, if the temperature of the bath is rigidly controlled, does not harm the bulbs.

The basic parts of my cooker are as follows:

(1) *Thermostatic control*: This instrument has a heat sensor which measures the temperature of the water and a control switch which turns the heating element (2) on and off. It is vitally important to purchase one with a narrow temperature range, preferably 100°-120°F. (38°-49°C.). The narrower the temperature range, the more accurate the control will be. We used Dayton Model 2E146 which is made for hot water heaters and can be purchased at a plumbing supply house.

(2) *Heating element*: This is an immersible electric element made for hot water heaters. We used a Cromalox TGA water heater element purchased at a plumbing supply house.

(3) *Stirrer*: This is needed to keep the water mixed to a uniform temperature. We used a laboratory stirrer with a small electric motor, purchased at a laboratory supply house. However, an electric drill could be used with a paint-stirrer inserted. (Use at low speed.)



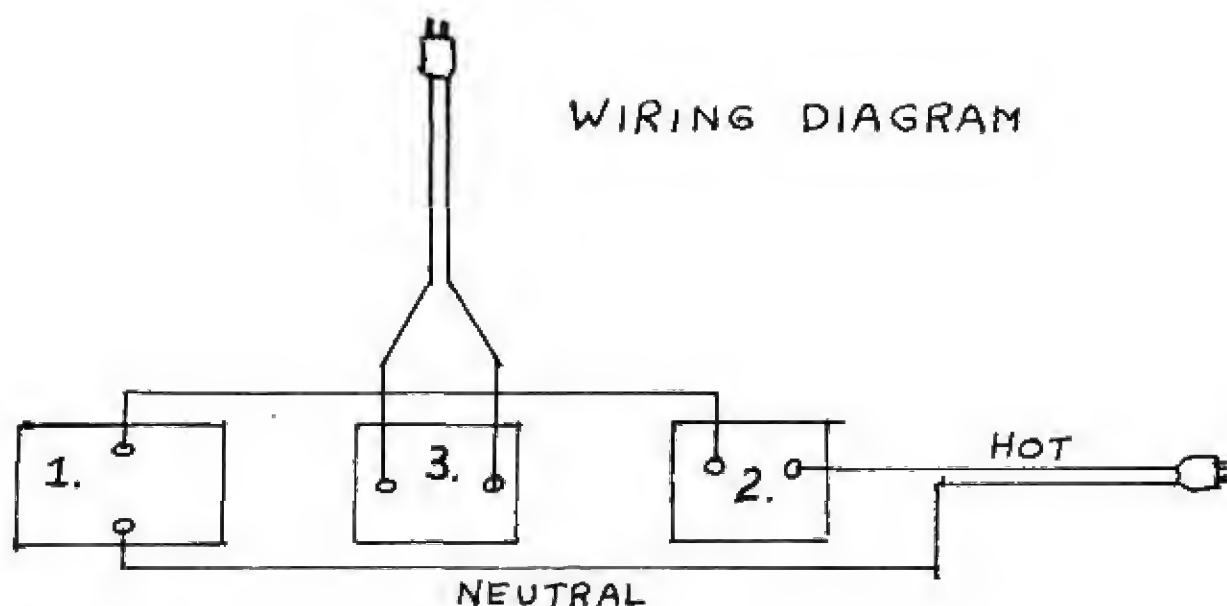
(4) *Thermometer:*

This is needed to check the water temperature while the bulbs are being processed. It must be very accurate in the 100°-120° F. (38°-48° C.) range. A narrow range laboratory thermometer can be purchased at a laboratory supply house.

My husband has assembled these parts on a semi-circular piece of plywood which fits on top of a heavy plastic garbage can. (The size of the can would depend on how many bulbs are to be handled.) The plywood was drilled with holes to receive the various parts and given two coats of spar varnish. The working parts which are to be immersed in water are enclosed in a cage made of hardware cloth which separates them from any contact with the bulbs. The dials, motor, etc. are on top of the plywood piece. Three brackets attached underneath fit snugly within the garbage can and keep everything firmly in place.

The usual recommendations for hot-water treatment for nematode control are as follows: Pre-soak bulbs before treatment in warm water (75° F.) plus a wetting agent. Treat bulbs in hot water bath, plus formalin at the rate of ¼ cup to 25 gals. of water, for 4 hours at 112° F. If you are certain that you have no nematodes, a shorter treatment time of 1 hour at 110° F. will be sufficient to kill bulb-scale mites and bulb fly.

My bulbs receive their hot water treatment in early September, about 2 weeks before they are planted. At this time they are completely dormant. (It does not seem to matter if the root plates have begun to swell.) I fill the garbage can with warm water, using a garden hose attached to the laundry mixing faucet. It is tested for correct temperature and adjusted by adding either hot or cold water. It is essential to fill the can to the top so that the heat sensor of the thermostat will be immersed. Formalin is added and



mixed thoroughly. Formalin is used on the advice of Dr. Charles Gould of Washington State University. He feels that alternation of fungicides is essential so that the basal rot organism will not develop an immunity to Benlate.

The bulbs are treated while in the same net bags in which they received their Benlate dip at digging time and in which they have spent the summer hanging in the air-conditioned basement. Small net bags are put together in larger ones for ease in handling. The temperature of the water can be about 114° F. when they are immersed because they will cool the water somewhat. From that point on the temperature should be maintained at 112° F. Keep a frequent watch on the thermometer to be sure everything is all right — it will fluctuate slightly, but should not go below 111° F. if you are treating for nematodes, or above 113° F. lest the bulbs be damaged.

When the scheduled time has elapsed the bulbs should be removed and then cooled as rapidly as possible. I hang mine from the lower branches of a dogwood tree and turn an electric fan on them.

Fall 1974 was the first time I used my "cooker." Only the one-hour treatment was given as there was no evidence of nematodes. (Any suspicious-looking bulbs or foliage are always sent to a nematologist at the University of Maryland for laboratory analysis.) I have just finished digging some of these treated bulbs and they are very healthy in appearance — large, smooth, and very firm. My feeling is that the whole project was really worthwhile.

"RARE SCOTS DAFFODIL TO BE MARKETING"

Under this heading the item quoted below appeared in the April 26, 1975 issue of the British horticultural trade journal *Grower*.

"Nineteen years after first discovery, the daffodil variety, Whiteadder, will be commercially marketed for the first time this year as sufficient stocks have now been built up. Estimated demand is 10,000 annually and this will mean multiplying to a basic stock of 20,000 to 30,000. Present stock is 5,000 and has been built up from a single plant found growing wild on a river bank in north east Scotland in 1956.

"This is a one-off sport of the common daffodil (*Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*) with a green corona and can only be reproduced by doubling

each year. Sole holders of the present stock are Barclay Forrest of Whitmire, Morayshire, who are now discussing marketing patterns with a Dutch firm. Because of their world-wide distribution network, production will be retained at Whitmire."

This variety was registered in 1968. The entry in the Classified List is "10 Whiteadder (Sport from **pseudo-narcissus** L. ?) Mitchell-Innes, Mrs. M. G., 1968"

Have any of our British or Dutch members seen or heard more about this daffodil? Does anyone know what the term "one-off" sport means?

—LYLE PYEATT, *San Jose, Calif.*

SEEDS GALORE

By WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, *Falls Church, Virginia*
and JACK SCHLITT, *Portland, Oregon*

Come one, come all, and try your luck! The Seed Broker's appeal had massive results. A limited number of seeds from "poet × open pollination (but probably poet)" came in from Meg Yerger of Eastern Shore, Maryland. George Morrill is sending seed from Oregon. Murray Evans (would you believe it?) sent a heaping pile of seed from the miniature Little Beauty open pollinated.

The seed broker almost fell off his chair when he opened a package from Jack Schlitt of Portland, Oregon. Enclosed were 54 packets of seeds of the most excruciatingly delightful crosses that one can imagine. There is something of Paul Bunyan in these Oregonians, not in words but in deeds. Jack is on good terms with both Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans and makes good use of their friendly interest. Each pack of seeds has a comment on the possibilities of the contents. Jack used selected seedling blooms of certain of Murray Evans' crosses as pollen parents for about half of the 54. The rest are crosses of the latest and finest and the range is through every shade of every color and from the trumpets through the small cups. Even included were seeds of potential doubles.

Those who want seed should send a self-addressed stamped envelope to the Seed Broker, 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042. State preferences and the broker will do his best.

Following this paragraph are descriptions written by Jack Schlitt of the four Evans crosses he used in so many of his crosses. They give the flavor of Jack's enthusiasm and the thoughtful selection of parents of the seeds he sent.

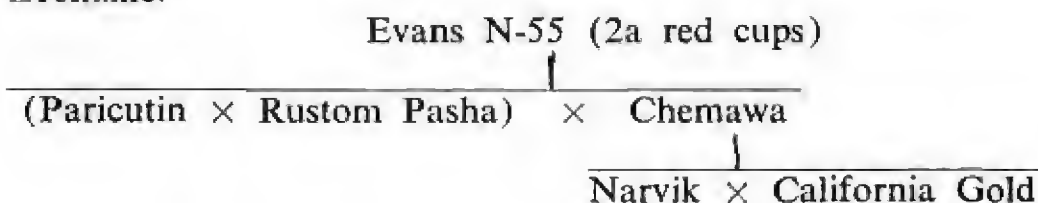
Evans 0-14 (pink 2b's)			
Cordial		×	Caro Nome
Pink Lace		×	Glenshane
Interim			

How many times have you read this description in catalogs? "Opens pale primrose or cream and takes a few days to develop pink coloring gradually fading to near white." In 0-14, of which I have over a hundred bulbs that

have now been down 3 years, you have flowers that open with pure pink crowns or pink ruffling and hold the color till the very end, except for three which come as snow-white 2c's.

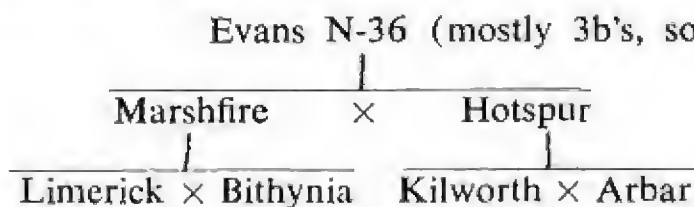
In its third year of blooming I am now able to select from four to six flowers as pollinizers from one clone. Thus I can use all the same pollen on one set of selected seed parents. I used to call this group a gold mine of pink pollen. It has now been renamed my Fort Knox of pink pollen. Imagine having a group like this to fall back on when your projected planning or crossing fails to materialize due to a different blooming sequence from year to year.

Last but not least, this is the cross that produced Janis Babson, which was the only one selected. According to Murray I'm supposed to have the rest. There are several more in this group with solid baby-pink crowns which they retained for a full 3 weeks. It was the pollen of these which was used on Leonaine.



To describe this group one would have to use Mitsch's catalog. All are large to very large intense colored flowers. Of 25 bulbs I saved 20, which have now bloomed three seasons. Types represented here are very similar in description and form to Grant's Kingbird, Alamo, and very large Chemawa, plus a few reminiscent of California Gold. They are early midseason and as all of my red cup projects planned were opening too late to use these early midseason types on, I hit the ready ones with pollen of Armada.

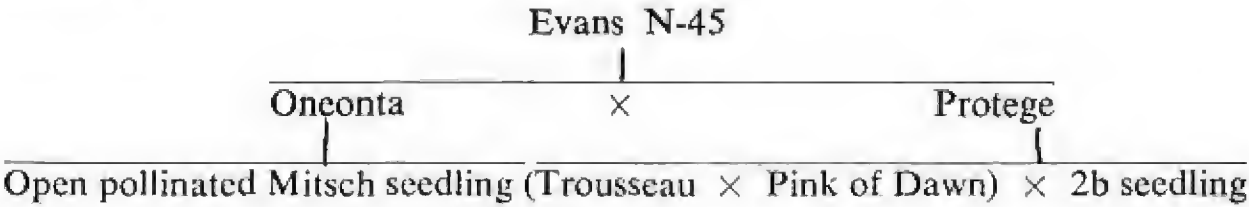
Should give some nice early to midseason large type garden flowers with good clear colors. However, one in this group came all yellow similar to Grant's Windfall, only not nearly as ruffled.



Oh, boy! Trying to describe this group defeats me. I have over 150 of them, 100 having been down 3 years and 50 down for one season. Your best bet would be Murray's article in the March 1973 Daffodil Journal about his first 20 years, in which he tells about N-36. My original plans were to use his B-3 (Duke of Windsor × Lady Kesteven) on a number of crosses. When B-3 (all 18 of them) failed to produce pollen, N-36 was there to fall back on. This group starts to bloom a few in midseason, then a lot in late midseason, and then a few late ones.

Again, as in 0-14 pink, trying to pick the best ones with sufficient flowers to catch one group of seed parents was enough to drive one batty. This is another good series to have in reserve. When in doubt, use N-36 and anything can happen. I mean you can't go wrong with the above pedigree. As Green Island × Chinese White sibs are numerous and also known to be heavy seed producers, one can't go wrong, as the resulting progeny from a

Green Island × Chinese White sib crossed with an outstanding N-36 seedling would be worth waiting for.



I had 25 bulbs of this series and kept 18 of them. Again you will have to use Mitsch's catalog, which would beat anything that I could write. Some flowers were similar to Grant's Paradox, one which produced nine flowers (third season down), which were much admired by all who saw them. With this group I was able to catch a good number of Binkie. Even Murray liked this cross, or thought it should be good.

Others range in shades similar to Euphony and Astalot. These are among my favorites, as I spend more time on my knees evaluating them than all the rest of my plantings combined.

THE SUSPENDED ANIMATION OF *N. RUPICOLA*
By TOM D. THROCKMORTON, M.D., *Des Moines, Iowa*

I first saw *N. rupicola* in the Gredos Mountains in north-central Spain. The year was 1968 and I would have missed the tiny bloom entirely had it not been for my old comrade, Frank Waley. He pointed with his staff and there in a cleft of granite rock, almost at the snow-line on the mountain's shoulder, was a small, prim, yellow bloom. Its feet were in the shadow but the flower itself caught and held the sunshine in the tiny lobed cup. Frank said, "You'll not find *rupicola* growing far from the rocks nor on flat ground. It loves thin, poor soil and proper sharp drainage."

During those days I saw more species daffodils than I thought could possibly exist: *NN. bulbocodium*, *asturiensis*, *triandrus albus*, *pseudo-narcissus nobilis*, and all the rest. In Spain these were, literally, "little weeds."

Nonetheless, I determined to try some of these species things in Iowa, and in 1971 secured some bulbs from Matthew Zandbergen; among them were a dozen *N. rupicola*.

Two hundred and fifty feet behind the house is a small stream of water we call a "crick" in these parts. Never on the rampage and never quite dry, there is a rather sharply sloping woodsy bank dropping into it, deep with black humus and not much like the Gredos Mountains. *N. rupicola* was planted there rather late in the fall and marked with a stake. Not expecting much from bulbs no larger than peanuts, we were chagrined but not surprised when nothing came up in 1972, or 1973, or in 1974. We looked carefully but without expectation each year.

And then came 1975. Jean and I were looking at a few miserable little *N. asturiensis* that have barely survived in the general area, when we were amazed to see a lovely little bloom of *N. rupicola* adjacent to the stake, still bearing that name. We carefully counted exactly 12 plants of *N. rupicola* in the planted area, their grassy foliage being unmistakable, and subsequently three of these gave normal blooms.

There is no question as to these events. After four years without a sign above ground of their existence, all 12 bulbs of *N. rupicola* had flourished into adult planthood, and three of them gave typical blooms. I, like you, have had an occasional daffodil bulb lie dormant for a year and then make good vegetative growth and even flower.

But *N. rupicola* — four years — black moist soil — normal flowers!! There is just something about daffodils we don't quite understand, even yet.

HOW I GROW THEM

By WELLS KNIERIM, *Cleveland, Ohio*

Following is a condensed version of a talk given at the fall 1974 meeting of the Midwest Region, captured by tape recorder and reprinted here from the July issue of Narcissus Notes, Midwest Region newsletter.

Years ago when George Lee edited the Handbook on Daffodils, he wanted me to write about culture, which I did, and I started out by saying the way you plant a daffodil bulb is to dig a hole, drop a bulb in, and you step on it. I got that idea from seeing a beautiful naturalized planting in Nashville at one of our conventions. There was a dear lady who owned this big estate. She had daffodils planted all over and I asked her how she did it because she obviously didn't get down on her knees like I do to plant daffodils. She said, "Well, I have a stick, and I go around when the ground is soft, and I push the stick in the ground, and drop the bulb in and then I step on it." And they were beautiful. She had them planted in front of a stone wall with a little creek running alongside; I still have a slide of that, and I show people how daffodils should be planted. Not like I plant them — in rows, a foot apart, in nice big rows, you know, because I'm a daffodil nut like most of you people are. But they really ought to be planted in a naturalized setting with stone walls or streams or the edge of a wood or a little hillside or someplace where they look like they belong.

But the way I grow them, and grow them big, is pretty simple — first of all, what most people don't realize is that they have to have drainage. If you plant daffodils where they're going to stand in water, they're not going to do well. So if you don't have good drainage, those bulbs are going to rot. So the first thing is to be sure you have them drained. If you can't put in drain tile, like I did, (I put drain tile right underneath the bed, about 18 in. below the surface of the ground. Of course you need outlets.) raise the beds, or plant them on a hillside where you know the drainage is good.

Now, as Harry Tuggle used to say, you have to dig the beds 18 in. deep, because the roots go down, and if you're going to have the roots go down properly, you have to have the beds 18 in. deep. Well, if you'd dig mine 18 in. deep you'd run into the hardest clay subsoil you ever heard of — you can't even get a shovel in it, even when it's wet, it's so doggone hard. So I don't plant them that deep. I don't think you have to. It should be nice if you could dig up your ground a foot. But when I'm putting in a new bed, I spade it by hand, and I put the shovel in about as far as it will go, which is about . . . what, a little less than a foot? . . . and I turn it over. And I get a

little bit of the yellow clay with it, but that's all right, it gets mixed in with the soil. But if it's an old garden bed — if I had corn or tomatoes or something else planted there — all I do is till it up with my tiller. The tiller only goes 6 in. deep at its best. So I never have ground tilled more than a foot, and mostly not that much.

I do have a compost pile where I put all my leaves, and tomato stalks and marigolds and zinnias, and when my wife cans tomatoes all the garbage goes on the pile — it's a mess. But I leave it there for a long time — a couple of years. Now I have a little rototiller on the back of my tractor, and I run the rototiller over the pile after it gets about 3 years old, and stir it up real good and it's real nice stuff. And I put that on the daffodil beds. Then I put in a couple of bales of peat moss, and mix that in, so it's pretty soft stuff, so the roots can get going.

Then, how about fertilizer? Well, there are lots of stories about fertilizer. I've tried about everything, I think. Harry Tuggle used to say to use a lot of potash, for good color, so I used to try to get 3-12-12. And that was pretty good, but I can't buy it any more. Somehow the stores are always selling stuff for lawns, or garden fertilizer, 5-10-5. So for a while I was buying 5-10-5 and adding potash to it in those expensive little boxes you buy. Then I got a new friend, by the name of Ray Scholz. I gave him some daffodil bulbs last year, and he said he wanted to buy them. And I said "I don't sell daffodil bulbs, I give them away." So he thought he ought to give me something, so I came home one day and I found a couple of big sacks of fertilizer there and it was something like 3-20-20. Bean fertilizer. And I thought "I'll save that for next year," as I had my daffodils all planted. That's just great: a lot of potash, a lot of phosphorus, and very little nitrogen. In the past I put on Swedish seaweed, supposed to be an enzyme that releases the right amount of fertilizer; and I put on something called G-69, little black stuff you sprinkle around that's supposed to release the fertilizer and give you the bacteria; and wood ashes — every time I'd empty out the fireplace I'd sprinkle that on, and till it in, and oh, yes, I gave daffodil bulbs away last year to a friend of mine who grows roses, and he gave me a load of manure, and that was pretty well rotted, and I kicked that in, so it's quite a combination of stuff.

Doc Bender, in a round robin, comes out with a little story about Epsom Salts; he says he put so many hundred pounds of magnesium on his alfalfa and doubled the production of his alfalfa bed. So he tried it on his daffodils. You've seen his daffodils — he grows them big! So if you believe Doc Bender, you'll put Epsom Salts on your daffodils. Don't ask me where you get it, I don't know. Seed stores don't seem to have magnesium in a reasonably priced sack. You can go to the drugstore, but it's sort of expensive to buy small boxes to cover a big area, so don't ask me where you get it. But, when I was using Ray Scholz's bean fertilizer, it says on there: "Contains the proper amount of magnesium to guarantee a good bean crop." So, by golly, I got the magnesium this year in the fertilizer, thanks to Ray. But anyway, to be real frank about it, use a fertilizer that's low in nitrogen, because if you are threatened with any disease, nitrogen will encourage it, and the bulbs really don't need it. Stir it in the soil; or if you're planting by hand, mix it up in the hole with your fingers or with a trowel.

When I plant them, I plant them in rows, because I have 1000 varieties. If I plant them in the shrub border I'll lose them sure as the dickens, so I

plant them in rows a foot apart. I used to shovel out a long row and put sand in the bottom, then I got to using Perlite in the bottom, because the older I get, the less I like to wheel sand, and when you get 9 tons of sand on the end of your driveway, boy, by the time you haul that back to your daffodil beds you don't feel like doing anything except going to bed! So Perlite is real light-weight. A little more expensive than sand, but you don't have to wheel it. So nowadays I just take a hoe and mark the row underneath the string—a nice straight row, so when you dig them you know where the bulbs are—and then take a trowel and dig a deeper hole in the little trench (the trench is only about 3 in. deep) and I dig another 3 in. with the trowel, take a handful of Perlite, put that in, drop the bulb on top, another hole, Perlite, bulb, another hole, Perlite, bulb, and away I go. And when I get the whole row done, I take an old coffee can with 10% Chlordane—is that a nasty word for garden clubbers nowadays?—it will be pretty soon, anyway. If you don't want to have daffodil fly you'd better put something in there to keep the daffodil fly from eating a hole in your \$20 bulb. Because they'll pick the high-priced ones every time. Many years ago I had a lot of daffodil fly, but ever since I've been dusting the bulbs with a little 10% Chlordane, I haven't seen a daffodil fly. I dust the rows before I cover them. And if you can't get 10%, get 50% wettable and use less of it. And that will take care of the daffodil fly. Then cover them and you have them planted.

I mark them. I have a Dymo marker and I buy stainless steel tape and emboss the name and the classification right on the tape. Then I go to the store and buy some steel wire—I guess it's used for clothesline or something—and I cut stakes out of the wire and put a hook on it, punch a hole in the tape, put the tape on the hook, and push the stake clear down to the ground, so little kids don't steal it or stumble over it. That way you have a good marker. The stainless steel is there forever. And that's it. And as quick as possible after you have them planted, make yourself a little map, because if you don't, and you have a lot of little kids around your place, just as sure as you don't make a map, you'll have trouble.

So that's it. All you have, really, is soil preparation, drainage, fertilizer, and something to keep the daffodil fly from wrecking them.

ROLL CALL FOR LADY POETS

Several poet daffodils that were named for ladies such as Amy, Carol, Laura, Maud, and so on have not been seen for the last 25 years but it is possible they do still exist in gardens somewhere as treasured reminders of relatives and friends who had the same name. At least two of the long lost ladies among the poets have been found: Thelma and Juliet!

Visitors to the Wister garden in Swarthmore at the time of the 1976 ADS Convention in Philadelphia may see Thelma on the slope in front of the house entrance. The medium size perianth is slightly hooded, with segments much over-lapping, to frame a light yellow fluted eye whose narrow crimson rim seems to have a picot edge. This poeticus introduced by Van Waveren in 1931 has a delicately sweet scent and a delicate texture.

Juliet, a poeticus introduced by Engleheart in 1907, has been located in England and will be arriving in America this fall. Hopefully, she will be taken to the National Daffodil Show in Philadelphia at Convention time

where she can be seen as rather tall with a very small eye of orange-yellow with a crimson-scarlet rim.

A roll-call of the poets in all of America's daffodil gardens may turn up other lady poets to make the convention show competition in division 9 a real beauty contest. Certainly they should provoke the poetic praise of Rupert Brooke 9, Horace 9, Keats 9, and Thomas Hardy 9!

—MEG YERGER

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

By DR. GLENN DOOLEY, *Bowling Green, Ky.*

The dull and stagnant days of late June and early July have lulled us all into a lazy dreamy state of mind. This cannot continue for long, because those orders must be sent and preparations must be made for the autumn plantings. A dull and stagnant daffodil garden will eventually lose its glamour. Of late years I have been concentrating on doubles. I have found them to be fantastically beautiful. The newer ones seem not to blast as some of the older ones did.

Various reports have indicated a remarkably fine season in different sections of the country, but Isabel Watts did complain about the snow, rain, and mud in Fayetteville, Arkansas. A friend of mine wrote about a fence corner in an Iowa yard where the snow had collected 3 or 4 ft. high. When the snow finally melted in early April, there was a daffodil plant several inches high. The leaves soon turned green. Snow does serve as a successful mulch.

Year after year the Mitsch introductions are finding their way into more plantings. Festivity, 2b, was quite popular and an excellent grower in many areas. With me it remained in bloom for 4 full weeks. This is one of the great daffodils that Grant Mitsch has given us. Catha Madsen of Waterford, California, reported that his 2b Chinook was the best garden daffodil for her. She uses grass clippings and leaves for mulching, with great success.

Two especially interesting Mitsch jonquil hybrids that I have enjoyed are Oryx, 7b, and Quail, 7a. Oryx is from Aircastle \times *N. jonquilla* and is a reverse bicolor, surprising, since Aircastle is from Green Island \times Chinese White instead of the more usual ancestors of reverse bicolors. Quail, a deep intense golden yellow, had the reverse bicolor Daydream as seed parent. Persons looking for greater enjoyment of their daffodils might find it in studying parentage records and comparing related cultivars.

Some Robin members reported their winnings at the shows. Frances Armstrong had a wonderful time winning some of the major awards instead of attending the convention. Loyce McKenzie won 19 ribbons with 20 entries in the Memphis show, and 17 were blues and reds. To my delight, she received a blue on Cornet, a very early cyclamineus hybrid that is a great favorite of mine. She writes a garden column for her local Jackson, Mississippi, newspaper and so helps bring daffodils to the attention of the public.

Maurice Worden, Mill Valley, California, gave us an interesting report on his experiment with splitting daffodil bulbs. He sliced the bulbs vertically into six to eight segments. [*Did he treat with Benlate?*] Such slices of Moonshot and Avenger produced growth to some 8 in. tall. Toreador and Green Castle produced growth measuring some 4 in. tall. These bulb fragments

were planted in 6-in. pots. Come to think of it, I often slice some bulbs at lifting time. Where the root base is partially preserved, I have planted them back and have gotten good growth. It usually takes a season or two for the plants to achieve mature growth. In the hands of the careful grower, this method of increase can be more rapid than by natural means.

Did you ever check, carefully, the colors of the edges of the cups of Hunterlea, Capisco, Palmyra, and Moina, all 3b's? The delicate trimmings of these cups are something to behold! Capisco has proved to be quite fertile both ways. Much seed has been collected for fall planting. This was also a good season for the bicolors that reversed. Amberglow, Daydream, Siletz, and Honeybird did well and this can also be written for several of the older ones. Moonmist, 1a, was also a joy with its lime-green trumpet. For years Emperor, 1c, did little in the way of blooming. There were times when I threatened to discard it. Instead, I lifted it and gave it a new location. The blooms were very impressive this past season. I also harvested a nice lot of seed of it and Empress of Ireland.

My season opened with the first blooms of Bambi on February 1 and it closed with the fading bloom of *N. poeticus recurvus*. To enjoy 3 months of daffodil bloom requires a careful selection of varieties with respect to their blooming dates. Allow me to encourage attention to blooming dates. Finally, let me encourage more of you to join us. A Round Robin is a most worthwhile project. Our readers will benefit from information from many areas.

IN PRAISE OF SWEETNESS — AND FAKE BRICKS

By MRS. HERMAN L. MCKENZIE, *Jackson, Mississippi*

The final Symposium question, "If you could grow only one daffodil, what would it be?" seems to cause many ADS members great agonies of decision. But I've never found it too difficult. For five of the seven years that I've been eligible to fill out a ballot, I have voted for Sweetness.

Look at the wording of the question. It's not "Your most beautiful" or "Your best show entry" or even "Your most spectacular garden variety." It is, essentially, "Which daffodil could you simply not do without." I am sure that I could least afford to give up those great clumps of golden velvet stars with all that fragrance which Sweetness brings to my garden so early in the season.

Some books and catalogs indicate that Sweetness is a rather late bloomer. That may be true in New Jersey or Northern Ireland, but down here in "jonquil country" it is very early, blooming two full weeks ahead of Trevithian, and along with St. Keverne, Butterscotch, Galway, and Golden Day. This year Sweetness was in peak bloom on February 5 and lasted three weeks. It never makes it to the midseason shows but it is the most-welcomed flower in my garden.

Another plus is its generosity. In the spring of 1973, I dug a clump originally consisting of six Sweetness bulbs. I harvested 24 bulbs clearly of blooming size and about 70 very small bulbs. In my limited space I did not know what to do with the small ones until I thought of the long row of narrow, hollow brick-embossed concrete blocks serving as a retaining wall in a two-level perennial border. One tiny bulb went into each of the three hollows in

each block, sharing the space with one tiny plant of Dragonfly hybrid columbine. In spring 1974 about half of these bloomed; in 1975 every hollow had a thick clump of foliage and from three to five bloom stalks. The raised blocks gave protection from poor drainage, but I am curious about how deep the roots have gone. Because I knew the concrete was alkaline, I added a generous measure of sphagnum peat moss to the soil mixture.

This spring I dug my oldest clumps of Sweetness, six bulbs down since 1967. I counted 168 bulbs of various sizes. Now that I've discovered the attractive brick-faced blocks for edging many flower and vegetable beds, I know just where I'll put them. For there's no such thing in my garden as too many blooms of Sweetness.

SUNBURN IN DAFFODILS

By P. PHILLIPS, Otorohanga, New Zealand

Most experienced daffodil growers are well acquainted with the sunburnt cups seen in some of the red and orange cupped cultivars. This usually shows up as a pale discoloration of the corona, on the upper outside and lower inside surfaces, or in some cases the corona has been shortened by contraction of the outer edge.

Andalusia and Royal Charger are good examples of the first, and Aflame and Ardour of the second condition. The red coloring in daffodil flowers is carotene (Vitamin A), which is not a very stable substance and is easily broken down by the ultraviolet rays of the sun, hence the effects of exposure to bright sunlight soon become apparent. Flowers opened under glass do not show such burning as the ultraviolet rays are filtered out by window glass.

The cup edges of *N. poeticus* are almost pure carotene and these burn easily. Anyone who during summer sheds some clothing for a spell in the sun, knows that the results are not apparent for some time after the exposure, perhaps a day. Similarly, one may pick a red-corona daffodil that has been out in the sun but does not show any apparent sunburn, only to find next day that it has become badly burnt while indoors. This is due to the delayed breakdown of the carotene, which although not apparent at the time had already started and continued after picking. To allow a flower to develop fully on the plant it is therefore necessary to protect all red-cupped daffodils from the time the buds burst until they are picked for exhibition, if they are to be kept free from sunburn. Some red-cupped cultivars are advertised as sunproof or almost so, and while there is a varying degree of resistance or of susceptibility among different cultivars, it is generally those that open with the color fully developed that burn more readily than those that open a greeny orange like Ceylon and Firecracker, and take a few days to develop their full coloring. Firecracker is one that has exceptional texture in the corona and will often still show traces of the red coloring even after the flower has been dead for some time. Under conditions of wide temperature range (frost and bright sun) and drying winds, it is doubtful if there is any red-corona daffodil that is truly sunproof. Royal Charger, which I did not see at all in the U.S., if covered on first opening and left for a week on the plant, is capable of producing champion blooms, as they grow large, smooth, and develop a high degree of red coloring; whereas if left on

the plant unprotected, the perianth is thin, faded, underdeveloped, and the corona is burned up like overcooked bacon.

Flowers that open with the color fully developed are preferable for florists' flowers as they are picked before the bud opens, and it does not matter if they are not sunproof. Those that take a few days to develop full coloring are not so favored as florists' flowers but are better for garden decoration.

Anyone who has flowered Apricot Distinction or Jezebel must have been impressed with the coloring of the perianth on first opening and equally disappointed when it faded next day. This is due to the breakdown of the pigment in the perianth, the same as happens to the red coronas and it is going to make it difficult to produce orange- and red-perianth flowers that will be of value without having to be covered from the sun. If one is raising these colored-perianth seedlings, it is essential to cover the flower on first opening in order to get a true appraisal of its value as a red cytogenic.

Next show season make sure that you have no sunburnt cups in your entries, either by picking on first opening or better still by covering as soon as the bud bursts. By this means you may not only surprise your competitors with the quality and intensity of the color of the flower, its size, and smooth pure texture, you may even surprise yourself.

Daffodil bulbs are also subject to sunburn, particularly when first lifted and before the brown pigment has developed in the outer scale leaves. Sunburn is an invitation for attack by bulb mites and is probably a predisposing cause of fusarium rot. Be careful not to leave newly dug bulbs lying exposed in the sunlight. This action could also lead to attack by Narcissus Fly. The outer scale leaves of bulbs can also become burnt even when in the ground if soil conditions are particularly hot. On lifting, such bulbs have soft white spots, about the size of a one-cent piece, that are generally on the side facing the position of the sun at 2 p.m. These soft spots penetrate the outer three layers of scale leaves. To prevent this see that there is a good mulch on bulbs that are being left down, either in the form of weed cover or if you are a tidy gardener in the form of bark or other suitable material.

1975 SHOW REPORTS

By MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER, *Columbus, Ohio*

Any report on the 1975 daffodil shows would be incomplete without mentioning the weather. Surprisingly though, not all reports were bad. While two shows were cancelled because of adverse weather (Birmingham, Ala., and Oxford, Miss.) and several more reported unfavorable weather, other reports said the weather was ideal for the daffodils.

If we had an "Exhibitor of the Year" Award, it would surely this year go to Mrs. James Liggett of Columbus, Ohio, who won ADS awards in four shows. She won the Gold Watrous Medal in Portland, the Quinn Medal in Columbus, and the Silver Watrous Medal at Cleveland. She also won the Miniature White Ribbon in Portland; the Gold, White, and Purple Ribbons in Dayton; the Gold, Silver, and Purple Ribbons in Columbus, and the Miniature Gold Ribbon in Cleveland.

Mrs. William Pardue, also of Columbus, and Mrs. John Bozievich, of Bethesda, Maryland, competed successfully in three shows, winning two medals apiece. Mrs. Pardue won the Quinn in Dayton and the Watrous in

Columbus, while Mrs. Bozievich had winning Quinn collections in Baltimore and Chambersburg. (Does that tell you anything about the season in Ohio and Maryland?)

Others who competed successfully at three shows were Mrs. Ernest K. Hardison, Tennessee; Mrs. Neil Macneale, Ohio; and Mr. and Mrs. William O. Ticknor, Virginia.

The curtain went up on Daffodil Show Time on March 7 in Dallas, Texas. Mrs. Charles Dillard won the Gold Ribbon with Cantatrice, the Miniature Gold with Baby Moon, and the Lavender Ribbon. Mrs. W. D. Bozek's Flaming Meteor took the White Ribbon, while Mrs. Betty Barnes' triandrus collection of Yellow Warbler, Piculet, Waxwing, Stoke, and Lemon Drops won the Purple Ribbon. Mrs. C. R. Bivin was awarded the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. O. L. Fellers won the Green Ribbon and the Watrous Ribbon. Included in her Watrous collection was the temperamental Canaliculatus. Mrs. Fellers also staged a large educational display of her seedlings. Flowers which seemed to capture the public's attention were Ice Follies, Pretty Miss, and Flaming Meteor.

The Gold Ribbon winner at the Southern California Daffodil Society Show was Arbar, exhibited by Robert Jerrell. Maxine Johnson won the Miniature Gold with Canaliculatus, the Miniature White with Sundial, the Silver Ribbon, and the Quinn Medal. W. Hesse won the White Ribbon with a trio of Evans J-4 (Bethany \times Limeade) which were a very smooth lime color. A bloom of Loch Stac was particularly vivid and a trio of Rima were quite outstanding for both form and color.

At the third ADS show of the Fayette Garden Club, Fayetteville, Georgia, Mrs. Philip Campbell won the Gold Ribbon with Wahkeena; the White Ribbon with Nazareth; the Miniature Gold and Miniature White with bulbocodium; and the Silver Ribbon. Sherry Knowles was awarded the Junior Award for her bloom of Mrs. R. O. Backhouse.

On March 21-22 the Arkansas State Daffodil Show was held in Fayetteville. Mrs. W. D. Owen was the recipient of the Gold Ribbon for her bloom of Medalist. Mrs. Betty Barnes won the Miniature Gold with Xit; the White Ribbon with Fellers BF-2; and the Green Ribbon for a collection which included another Fellers seedling, BF-7. Mrs. Barnes again won the Purple Ribbon for a triandrus collection, this time with Waxwing, Stoke, Liberty Bells, Thalia, and Tresamble. Mrs. Bert Boozman was awarded the Miniature White for her 3 stems of Quince, and Laura Lee Cox was awarded the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. O. L. Fellers won the Red-White-Blue Ribbon with five of her own seedlings, and also won the Lavender Ribbon. Mrs. V. M. Watts won the Watrous Medal with a collection which included the seldom seen Charles Warren, *N. fernandesii*, and *N. calcicola*.

The Tennessee State Daffodil Show was held in Memphis. Mrs. Bert Pouncey, Jr., won the Gold Ribbon with Jetfire, while Mrs. Ernest K. Hardison won the White Ribbon with Kingscourt. The Miniature White was awarded to Mrs. Wayne Anderson for her blooms of Hawera; she also won the Silver Ribbon. Rebecca Scott won the Junior Award with Wedding Bell. Mrs. Frances Bradley won the Purple Ribbon, Mrs. Glenn L. Millar, Jr., won the Red-White-Blue, and Mrs. Margaret Cosner won the Lavender and Maroon Ribbons. Miss Leslie Anderson was chairman of this show on March 22-23, and was also co-chairman of the show in Hernando, Miss., which had to be postponed to March 27-28! Golden Aura, Grapefruit,

Patricia Reynolds, Festivity, and Gossamer were the most talked-about blooms.

At the Northern California Daffodil Show, Robert Jerrell won his second Gold Ribbon of the season, this time with Torridon. He also won the White Ribbon with three evenly matched blooms of Revelry. The Miniature White Ribbon went to Mary Dunn for her blooms of Sundial, and Nathan Wilson won the Junior Award with Double Event. Mrs. Kenneth Anderson won the Lavender Ribbon and included the relatively new Kibitzer in her collection. Sid DuBose won the Miniature Gold with *N. scaberulus*, the Red-White-Blue, the Bronze Ribbon, and the Watrous Medal. He, too, included the temperamental Canaliculatus (maybe it's only temperamental in Ohio?) as well as Kenellis from division 12. He also won the Silver Ribbon. This was the only show to use color coding in the schedule, and the chairman, Maurice Worden, recommends that color coding be in the schedule to take pressure off the placement chairman.

The Garden Study Club of Hernando, Mississippi, postponed their show almost two weeks to March 27-28. The hard-working chairman, Miss Leslie Anderson, won the Gold Ribbon with White Marvel; while the co-chairman, Mrs. Wayne Anderson again won the Miniature White with Hawera; the Lavender Ribbon, and the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. O. Nichols won the Miniature Gold, and Martha Marie McElroy won the Junior Award for her bloom of Home Fires. Mrs. Glenn L. Millar won the White Ribbon with Gossamer, and also won the Quinn Medal. Mrs. Morris Lee Scott won the Purple Ribbon with a collection from division 2, the Maroon Ribbon, and the Green Ribbon. Included in her Green Ribbon collection were Morrill's Pretty Miss and two from down-under, Nightlight and Polar Imp. Mrs. H. L. McKenzie won the Red-White-Blue Ribbon with three of George Morrill's seedlings (RJ-3, 55-4-13, and 55-4-10) and Stratosphere and Bushtit. Ormeau was the favorite of the public. White Marvel was unusually large and beautiful. The pinks, particularly Audubon, Gossamer, and Tangent, were more colorful this year. Shot Silk and Harmony Bells were favorites in division 5.

Despite the terrible weather in Atlanta this year, the Georgia Daffodil Society Show still had 450 entries. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Yarbrough's Tudor Minstrel was the Gold Ribbon winner, while Xit won the Miniature Gold for David Cook. Phil Campbell, Jr., won the Junior Award for his bloom of Actaea. Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Abercombie won the White Ribbon with Daydream; the Miniature White with 3 stems of Flyaway; the Red-White-Blue Ribbon, and the Lavender Ribbon. They also won the Silver Ribbon. Drumnasole, Angel, and Churchfield were noted for their deep green throats; while Arctic Char, Tangent, Confection, Rose Royale, and Foundling drew comments about the intensity of their pink coloring.

At the Tidewater Show, Bill Pannill, who is the envy of all amateur hybridizers not only because he has bloomed so many of his own seedlings, but because they are such high quality seedlings, won the Gold Ribbon with his Homestead, 2c. He also won the Miniature Gold with G20/A (Jenny × *N. jonquilla*) and the Red-White-Blue Ribbon with High Tea, 2b; New Penny, 3a; Central Park, 1b; Homestead, 2c; and Javelin, 2a. In addition, he won the Maroon Ribbon with four of his numbered seedlings and Bethany (I wonder how Bethany sneaked in there!), and the Green Ribbon with 12 numbered seedlings. He also won the Silver Ribbon. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Lewis won the White Ribbon with Court Martial, while Mrs. R. L. Armstrong

was awarded the Miniature White for her blooms of Snipe. Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr., won the Lavender Ribbon for a collection which included Pico-blanco. Mrs. A. G. Brooks' Purple Ribbon winning collection of five division 10 flowers drew much comment. Included were *N. × odorus* Giganteus, Compressus, *N. × intermedius*, *N. × odorus* Rugulosus, and *N. × odorus*. Mrs. Brooks also won the Watrous Ribbon with a collection which included Halingy, tiny and rare Stella Turk and Rosaline Murphy, and Quince. Mrs. Richard Critz won the Quinn Medal with a collection which included Fiery Flame, Golden Aura, Panache, Rich Reward, and Multonomah, as well as the older Satellite, Jenny, Woodcock, and Arctic Gold.

The Fortuna Garden Club in California held its first ADS-approved show and attracted 202 entries. Betty Teasley won the Gold Ribbon with Willet, and the Silver Ribbon, while Ella Glines won the White Ribbon with Texas. Miniatures created much interest here.

The Kentucky Daffodil Show was held in Louisville for the first time this year. The Gold Ribbon was awarded to Mrs. Luther Wilson for her bloom of Rose Caprice, while Miss Julie Coley won the White Ribbon with Geisha, a 2b of Guy Wilson's. Mrs. Harris Rankin won the Miniature White with *N. bulbocodium conspicuus*, Mrs. Ben Allen Thomas won the Purple Ribbon, Mrs. Neil Macneale won the Red-White-Blue, and Mrs. J. C. Lamb won the Watrous Ribbon. Mrs. Wilson also won the Silver Ribbon. Visitors admired Prologue and Festivity, and Grand Primo and Silver Chimes also caused comment.

The Gloucester, Virginia, show on April 5-6 attracted many exhibitors. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Lewis won the Gold Ribbon with Luscious; the Miniature Gold with *N. triandrus albus*; the Miniature White with *N. bulbocodium conspicuus*, and the Purple Ribbon for an all-white collection which included Pigeon, Snow Dean, Empress of Ireland, Kilrea, and Queenscourt. They also won the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. Raymond Brown was awarded the White Ribbon for her blooms of Rubra, while Major F. J. Klein was the winner of the Red-White-Blue Ribbon with Siletz, Scio, Audubon, Accent, and Chapeau. As always there was great interest in doubles, pinks, and miniatures. One bystander was never persuaded that *N. bulbocodium conspicuus* wasn't a buttercup! Split-coronas also attracted much attention.

At the show in Muskogee, Okla., Mrs. Jesse Cox won the Gold Ribbon with Arctic Doric, the Purple Ribbon for a white collection, the Red-White-Blue Ribbon, and the Green Ribbon. Mrs. L. J. Bussey was recipient of the Miniature Gold for her bloom of Hawera, while three blooms of Hawera captured the Miniature White Ribbon for Mrs. Charles Dillard. Mrs. Dillard also won the Lavender Ribbon. Mrs. Larry Rooney, Jr., won the White Ribbon with Verona, and Mrs. S. F. Ditmars won the Silver Ribbon. Old Grand Monarque and Blarney were greatly admired, as were Adoration, Green Quest, and Matlock.

Middle Tennessee Daffodil Show held in Nashville on April 5-6 top honors were widely distributed. Ted Snazelle won the Gold Ribbon with Old Satin and the Red-White-Blue Ribbon with Foxfire, Old Satin, Peaceful, Stint, and Irish Coffee. Mrs. Robert B. Cartwright won the Miniature Gold and Miniature White Ribbons with Segovia. Mrs. Ernest Hardison, Jr., won the White Ribbon with Foxfire, the Silver Ribbon, the Purple Ribbon with a collection from division 2 which included Golden Aura, Safari, Festivity, Passionale, and Sleveen; and the Bronze Ribbon. Lynn Gaines was the win-

ner of the Junior Award with Tranquil Morn. Mrs. Joe Talbot III was the winner of the Lavender Ribbon, and Mrs. Carl Smithson won the Maroon Ribbon and the Green Ribbon. Mrs. Richard Frank, Jr., won the Quinn Medal. Lest anyone think only the new and expensive flowers can win the Quinn, Mrs. Frank proved that a good flower knows no price tag by winning the medal with well-grown blooms of Chérie, Golden Dawn, Inflammable, Marcola, Olivet, Rashee, Glenshesk, Gossamer, Dinkie, Coloratura, Mahmoud, Actaea, Martha Washington, Kingfisher, Yellow Cheerfulness, Bantam, Halolight, April Charm, Festivity, White Marvel, Thoughtful, Shot Silk, Suzy, and Nirvana.

At the Illinois State Show in Eldorado, Mr. and Mrs. Glen Sands won the Gold Ribbon and the White Ribbon with Sunbird. Mrs. L. F. Murphy won the Miniature White with Tête-a-Tête, and the Red-White-Blue Ribbon with Nampa, Festivity, Lunar Sea, Limeade, and Bushtit. Mrs. John B. Korn won the Purple Ribbon with a collection of trumpets: Bastion, Preamble, Silvanite, Moonmist, and Mt. Hood. She also won the Silver Ribbon. Mt. Vernon and Accent caused much interest among visitors.

Since the convention show was covered in the June Journal, we won't comment further here.

The Washington Daffodil Society held its 26th show at the National Arboretum. Mrs. Charles M. Cox won the Gold Ribbon with Passionale, while Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., won the Miniature Gold with a seedling from Snipe \times *N. jonquilla*. Mr. and Mrs. William O. Ticknor won the Miniature White with Minnow, and the Purple Ribbon with a collection from division 1 which included Honeymoon, Ulster Prince, Queenscourt, Carrickbeg, and Trewithen. Mrs. R. L. Armstrong won the White Ribbon with Festivity, the Silver Ribbon, the Red-White-Blue Ribbon, the Lavender Ribbon, the Green Ribbon, and the Bronze Ribbon! Her Bronze Ribbon collection included Churchman, a 2c from Ballydorn.

At the Adena Daffodil Society Show in Chillicothe, Ohio, Mrs. John Davis won the Gold Ribbon with Daydream. Mrs. Howard Junk won the Miniature Gold with Minnow, the White Ribbon with Charity May, the Miniature White with Jumbie, the Silver Ribbon, the Purple Ribbon with a collection from division 1, and the Red-White-Blue Ribbon. Mrs. Reginald Blue won the Green Ribbon with a collection which included Pipit, Celilo, Tudor Minstrel, and Audubon. Miniatures and split coronas caused considerable interest among visitors.

The Maryland Daffodil Society Show was held in Baltimore, where Mrs. John Bozievich won the Gold Ribbon with Strathkanaird, the Red-White-Blue Ribbon, the Maroon Ribbon with Bethany, Dawnlight, Drumawillan, Pastorale, and Siletz; and the Quinn Ribbon. Included in her winning Quinn were Space Age and Gossamer, as well as Falstaff, Canisp, and Ivy League. Mr. Quentin Erlandson won the Miniature Gold with Jumbie, and the Lavender Ribbon, while Mrs. Erlandson won the Purple Ribbon with a collection from division 2 which included Green Island, Rainbow, Arbar, Orion, and Chapeau. Mrs. William Alexander won the White Ribbon with Scio, Mrs. F. J. Viele won the Miniature White with Mite, and Mrs. Joseph Purdy won the Silver Ribbon.

At the Northeast Regional Show held in Wilmington, Delaware, Mrs. H. P. Madsen won the Gold Ribbon with Rushlight, and the Maroon Ribbon with Lunar Sea, Rushlight, Honeybird, Nazareth, and Binkie. Mrs. Hunting-

ton Jackson won the Miniature Gold with *N. triandrus albus*, while Mrs. J. F. Gehret won the White Ribbon with Cantatrice. Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Mackinney won the Miniature White with Canaliculatus, and the Lavender Ribbon. Donald Andersen won the Junior Award with Wedding Bell, while Mrs. Marvin Andersen won the Silver Ribbon, the Purple Ribbon for a collection from division 6 which included Andalusia, Joybell, Frostkist, Willet, and Titania; the Red-White-Blue Ribbon for Delegate, Bethany, Amberjack, Cadence, and Killdeer; and the Green Ribbon.

The second show of the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society held at Plymouth Meeting Mall was viewed by approximately 10,000 visitors. Pinks, particularly Pink Smiles, attracted much attention, as did Butterscotch. Ticknor B-38-2 (Snow Gem \times Arbar) also was greatly admired. Winning the Gold Ribbon was Mrs. James J. Tracey with Golden Rapture. She also won the White Ribbon with Descanso. The Miniature Gold was won by Mrs. Stanton Kip II with *N. triandrus albus*, while Wallace Windus won the Miniature White with Tête-a-Tête, and the Lavender Ribbon. Barbara Bray won the Junior Award with Carbineer. Mr. and Mrs. William Ticknor won the Purple Ribbon with a collection from division 1, and the Red-White-Blue Ribbon with Daydream, Chapeau, Frostkist, Tuggle 65-97-11, and Ticknor B-38-2. They also won the Green and Silver Ribbons.

The Country, Evergreen, and Harford County Clubs in Maryland combined forces to stage their show. Mrs. Frederick J. Viele was the Gold Ribbon winner with Preamble; she also won the Miniature Gold with Sundial, and the Miniature White with Mite. Mrs. Montgomery Green won the White Ribbon with Nazareth, as well as the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. Webster Barnes won the Purple Ribbon with a cyclamineus collection which included Titania, Jenny, Dove Wings, Charity May, and Beryl.

The Somerset County Garden Club held their 10th annual daffodil show in Princess Anne, Maryland. Mrs. J. C. W. Tawes won the Gold Ribbon with Red Marley and Mrs. John C. Anderson won the Miniature Gold with *N. jonquilla*. Mrs. Merton Yerger won the Silver Ribbon, and the Purple Ribbon for her poeticus collection which included Perdita, Mega, Otterburn, Lights Out, and Shanach. Angel, Otterburn, Dell Chapel, and Foxfire caused most interest among visitors.

The Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society held their show at the new Wegerzyn Garden Center in Dayton. Naomi Liggett won the Gold Ribbon with Canisp, the White Ribbon with Sweetness, the Purple Ribbon with a white collection including Mary Ann, Ben Hee, Canisp, Arctic Doric, and Canta-

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trice. Wells Knierim won the Miniature Gold with Snipe and the Miniature White with Mite, while Chris Beery won the Junior Award with Penpol. Mrs. Harry Wilkie won the Silver Ribbon, and Mrs. Henry Hobson won the Lavender Ribbon. Mrs. William Pardue won the Red-White-Blue Ribbon with Wahkeena, Chapeau, Glad Day, Peace Pipe, and Joyous; the Maroon Ribbon, and the Quinn Medal. Included in her winning Quinn were Highland Wedding, Chemawa, Yosemite, Pristine, David Bell and Carbineer. Mrs. William Baird was the winner of the Green Ribbon with Rose Royale, Falstaff, Fairy Dream, Buncrana, and others.

The Midwest Regional show at Indianapolis found Mrs. Phil Dickens winning the Gold Ribbon with Ariel, and the Quinn Medal. Included in her Quinn collection were Buncrana, Chipper, Cordial, and Boudoir. Mrs. Goethe Link won the Miniature Gold with *N. rupicola*, the White Ribbon with Carrickbeg, the Silver Ribbon, The Red-White-Blue Ribbon, the Green Ribbon, the Bronze Ribbon, and the Watrous Ribbon. Her Watrous collection included *N. calcicola*, Pango, Flyaway, and Cyclataz. Her Bronze Ribbon collection included her seedlings #152 (Pretoria × Cantatrice) and #761 (Ceylon × Frolic). Miss Virginia Wolff won the Miniature White with Bebop. Mrs. Verne Trueblood won the Maroon Ribbon and the Purple Ribbon, the latter with a triandrus collection. Mrs. Neil Macneale won the Lavender Ribbon.

The Garden Club of Princeton and the New Jersey Daffodil Society combined to hold their first ADS show, which attracted 356 entries. Richard Kersten won the Gold Ribbon with Festivity, and Mrs. J. B. Shepard won the Miniature Gold and Miniature White with Tête-a-Tête. Michael Magut won the Silver Ribbon. Jezebel's unique coloring caused the most comment.

At the Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, Show, Mrs. John Bozievich won the Gold Ribbon with Flaming Meteor, the White Ribbon with Roger, the Purple Ribbon, the Red-White-Blue Ribbon with Accent, Flaming Meteor, Fastidious, Jolly Roger, and Marcola; the Green Ribbon, and the Quinn Ribbon. Included in her Quinn collection were Pannill C/30/A, Gin & Lime, Borrobol, Pitchroy, Loch Assynt, Loch Stac, Kildavin, Achduart, and Purbeck. Dr. William Bender won the Miniature Gold with Xit, while Xit won the Miniature White for Mrs. Stenger Diehl. Mrs. Charles Bender won the Silver Ribbon, and Mr. and Mrs. William Ticknor won the Maroon Ribbon with Grosbeak, Chilouin, Honeybird, Verdin, and Dawnlight.

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At the Downingtown Show, Pennsylvania, Michael Magut won the Gold Ribbon with Pomona; and Mrs. William Batchelor won the Miniature Gold with Xit, as well as the Miniature White with *N. triandrus albus*. Mrs. W. Gordon Carpenter, Jr. won the White Ribbon with Harmony Bells. She also won the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. Webster Barnes won the Purple Ribbon with a collection from division 1, including Empress of Ireland, Preamble, Honeybird, Ulster Prince, and Mt. Hood. Downingtown Elementary School was winner of the Junior Award with a bloom of Lord Nelson. The most admired blooms were Baccarat, Daydream, Harmony Bells, and Xit.

The Long Island Daffodil Show attracted 302 entries. Mrs. Stanley A. Carrington won the Gold Ribbon with Rushlight and the White Ribbon with Beryl. She also won the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. Lester Ilgenfritz won the Miniature Gold with Sundial.

The Central Ohio Daffodil Society Show found Mrs. James Liggett winning the Gold Ribbon with Court Martial, the Silver Ribbon, the Purple Ribbon with a collection of pinks, and the Quinn Medal. Included in her Quinn collection were Devon Loch, Winfrith, Bullseye, Crystal River, Rich Reward, Pitchroy, Tornamona, and Trident (which has had a name change — it was formerly the Bella Vista from Australia). Mrs. Wyman Rutledge won the Miniature Gold with April Tears, and the Junior Award went to Miss Sallie Bourne for her bloom of Tudor Minstrel. Mrs. William Pardue won the Maroon Ribbon and the Watrous Medal. Kenellis, Segovia, Kibitzer, and Clare were included in her Watrous collection. Mrs. Paul Gripshover won the White Ribbon with Rashee, the Miniature White with Snipe, the Red-White-Blue, the Lavender, and the Green Ribbons. Ballymoss, Glegormley, Westward, and Arctic Gold were included in the Green Ribbon collection. Mrs. William Segmiller won Best of Show in the Novice Section (growers of less than 50 cultivars) and for her efforts won a one-year membership in the ADS.

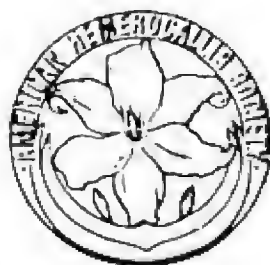
In Cleveland, Wells Knierim won the Gold Ribbon with Churchman, the White Ribbon with Moonshot, the Miniature White with Jumble, the Silver Ribbon, and the Red-White-Blue Ribbon with Swift, Greenlet, Jetfire, White Caps, and Willet. Mrs. James Liggett won the Miniature Gold with Segovia and the Watrous Medal with a collection which included Sun Disc,

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Clare, Rikki, and Segovia. Mrs. William Baird won the Purple Ribbon with a collection from division 2 which included Ormeau, Profile, Johore, Salmon Trout, and Stainless; and Mrs. William Pardue won the Green Ribbon with a collection which included Baronscourt, Forthright, Irani, and Knightwick. Miniatures and split coronas created a lot of interest with visitors.

At Greenwich, Connecticut, Mrs. Clark T. Randt, who grows less than 75 cultivars, won the Gold Ribbon with Eminent. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anthony received the Miniature Gold for a stem of *N. scaberulus* with 8 blossoms! Mr. and Mrs. Anthony also won the Red-White-Blue Ribbon. Mrs. James W. Riley, Jr., won the White Ribbon with Daviot, and Mrs. Edmond Drewson won the Miniature White with Sundial. The Silver Ribbon went to Mrs. Helen Farley as did the Purple Ribbon for her collection of whites. Mrs. Bozievich won the Maroon Ribbon with Verdin, Oryx, Intrigue (Pannill), Daydream, and Chiloquin. She also won the Green and Bronze Ribbons. Noteworthy were Angel, Snowcrest, Inverpolly, and Foxfire.

In Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anthony won the Gold and White Ribbons with Angel; the Miniature White with Stafford; the Silver Ribbon; the Purple Ribbon with a pink collection which included Ballyroan and Gracious Lady, two new ones from Mrs. Richardson, Jewel Song, Rainbow, and Tangent; and the Red-White-Blue Ribbon. They also won the Massachusetts Horticultural Society Gold Medal for a collection of 12, three stems of each, with Johore, Arbar, St. Keverne, Fiji, Tahiti, and Tonga. Mr. Anthony won the Watrous Medal with a collection which included Yellow Xit, Curlylocks, Flomay, and Angie. Mrs. Anthony also was awarded an Educational Certificate by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for her exhibit of *jonquilla* and its wild hybrids: *N. × odoratus*, *N. × odoratus plenus*, *N. × odoratus Rugulosus*, *N. × odoratus Giganteus*, and Orange Queen, a sport of *× odoratus*. Mrs. E. A. Conrad won the Miniature Gold with *N. triandrus albus*, and Mrs. William Taylor won the Lavender Ribbon with Mary Plumstead, April Tears, Xit, Stafford, and Sundial. Mrs. Charles G. Rice won the Maroon Ribbon, and the Green Ribbon with flowers from divisions 5, 6, 7, and 8, including Stint, Jack Snipe, Perky, Alpine, and Scarlet Gem. Mrs. James W. Riley, Jr., won the Quinn Medal with a collection which included Chiloquin, Border Chief, Top Notch, Hawaii, Pretty Miss, Finch, and Pipit.

Thus the curtain closes on two full months of daffodil shows, with the happy winners, the disappointed runners-up, and the tired committees already looking ahead to next year.

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Publications in the ADS library may be borrowed by members. Incomplete list will be found in Daffodil Journal for September, 1965. p. 21. Correspondence invited on items not listed.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils, 1974	\$2.25
The Daffodil Handbook, 1966 Paper Cover	\$3.40 — Cloth \$4.90
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ADS Yearbooks for 1957/8, 1964	1.50 ea.
ADS Approved List of Miniatures	two 10-cent stamps ea.
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All correspondence regarding memberships, change of address, receipt of publications, supplies, ADS records, and other business matters should be addressed to the Executive Director.

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Articles and photographs (glossy finish) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS JANUARY 15, 1976

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THE COVER DRAWING

by Marie Bozievich, is of Sunapee, a red and yellow 3a bred
by Murray Evans and registered in 1969.

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ADS BICENTENNIAL CONVENTION

By NANCY TIMMS, *Wallingford, Pennsylvania*

Hear ye! Hear ye! The National Convention will be held in Philadelphia (William Penn's Holy Experiment) Friday and Saturday, April 23 and 24, 1976 at the Holiday Inn, City Line Avenue, at the junction of I-76 and US 1.

For the high flyers there is a shuttle bus from the Philadelphia International Airport direct to the Holiday Inn, City Line Avenue. There are several Holiday Inns in Philadelphia so be sure you remember "City Line Avenue".

Registration will be Friday, April 23, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., in the lobby.

The Daffodil Show will be in the ballroom adjacent to the lobby and will be open from 2:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. on April 23. If you are not exhibiting come early and do some sightseeing in the area. Valley Forge is close by,

historical Delaware County and the Brandywine Battle site, Longwood Gardens, Winterthur Museum; visit the Wister gardens with the extensive displays of daffodils. These are but a few of the places to visit and return in plenty of time to enjoy the show in the afternoon.

Friday evening the social hour (cash bar) is at 6:30, with dinner at 7:30. The program following dinner will be the presentation of show awards, the Annual Members Meeting, followed by a panel of overseas growers discussing various aspects and problems of growing, with time for questions and answers.

Something new has been added this year — a CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST from 7:00 to 8:30 (included in the registration fee) both Friday and Saturday. This will be set up as a buffet, and you can visit with friends, see the show, and get to the meetings on time. Saturday morning is filled with horticultural programs from 8:00 a.m. to 11:30, covering basic plant nutrition, genetics, growing, and the cutting, packing, and staging of show flowers, by our own experts. The show will continue in the ballroom again Saturday morning from 7:00 a.m. until 12:00 noon.

After lunch (on your own) there will be a tour of Old Philadelphia leaving from the hotel. This tour will visit the historical section of Philadelphia — the Liberty Bell, Independence Hall, Carpenters' Hall, Betsy Ross House, and Society Hill. This latter has nothing to do with status; in Revolutionary times the Society of Merchants met on what was then a small hill adjacent to the business and residential part of Penn's Greene Country Towne. After years of neglect and degeneration Society Hill today is a most handsomely restored area of international fame as a model of urban renewal. The tour will terminate at the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, in this restored area, where we have been invited to be their guests at a reception. While we are there we can enjoy the Colonial garden with the formal patterned beds, the vegetable garden, and the extensive library. From the outside it looks like the two original homes that were standing at the time of the Revolutionary War, but the restoration has made them inside into one building housing the auditorium, the workshops, offices, meeting rooms, and display area. After this party the buses will return us to the Holiday Inn, City Line Avenue, for the final banquet, after which Bill Pannill will enlighten us with his "Historical Sketches" — a most fitting end to a stay in Philadelphia.

While the convention is officially over at the close of Bill's last number, plan to stay over a few days and enjoy all there is in the area. The Grubers will welcome you to their garden in Norristown, as will the Wisters in Swarthmore. Philadelphia's Fairmount Park, the largest city park in the world, is only minutes away. Among its attractions is a series of "Historical Homes in the Park," with furniture of the period and guides. Also in Fairmount Park are the Zoo, the oldest in America, which has a Safari Train overhead to give you a bird's eye view, the famous tree-lined Wissahickon Drive, and the Japanese Tea House with its exquisite, authentic garden.

The Pennsylvania Dutch Country is but a short hour away, and there you can visit the Amish at a working farm, eat the traditional "seven sweets and seven sour," have shoo-fly pie, and see the Amish in their plain clothes traveling about in their buggies. Ridley Creek State Park adjoins Tyler Arboretum. This is a vast holding with a working Revolutionary farm in operation with knowledgeable guides. Tyler Arboretum is planted with huge old trees, and drifts and drifts of thousands of daffodils, flowering spring trees, and wild flowers. Visit the small museum and library, Latchford Hall (the house of

the Tylers), the truly handsome stone barn which has been restored and remodeled for meeting rooms, classrooms, and an auditorium.

There is a lot of history concentrated in this southeast corner of Pennsylvania. Don't miss Washington State Park, Washington's Crossing (scene of the famous Christmas row across the Delaware River).

New Jersey and Delaware have much to offer, too. If you are an antiques buff don't miss the many shops in all the small towns in both these states. Many small local houses and museums of local interest concerning the history of the area will be opened for the bicentennial year.

Philadelphia has elegant shops to lure you. Fourth Street abounds in hundreds of shops offering material for sewing, whether you want the finest laces or imported tweeds. South Philadelphia has colorful ethnic markets. Pine Street is the antiques center. Jewelers' Row, the ports, the restaurants — really there is so much, and something for everyone. Philadelphia night-life offers theatre, dinner dancing, floor shows, and concerts; check the bulletin board for "THINGS TO DO" for the newest, latest and best entertainment while you are there.

Car rentals can be made at the hotel, and the Gray Line Bus Company has many tours leaving from the hotel. Further information will be sent on request by the Bureau of Travel Development, Harrisburg, Pa. 17120 and the Philadelphia Convention and Tourist Bureau, Tourist Center, 1525 John F. Kennedy Blvd., Philadelphia, Pa. 19120.

Come one, come all to the ADS Bicentennial Convention, April 1975, Holiday Inn, City Line Avenue, Philadelphia.

THE CULTIVATION OF A DAFFODIL HYBRIDIZER

By MRS. HERMAN L. MCKENZIE, *Jackson, Mississippi*

A one-year-old toddler can be taught that "We just smell the pretty flowers — we don't pick them."

A two-year-old, fascinated with his own name and the names of all the objects around him, will be equally intrigued with the idea that daffodils too have their own names. Add variety at mealtimes by introducing him to, say, Actaea and Geranium and Honeybird and Sun Chariot and Snow Gem in vases on the breakfast table.

Give a three-year-old a bag of his very own bulbs and show him how to plant them himself. Choose a very early variety such as February Gold so that he won't get too impatient in springtime, and also something a little different such as Suzy or Erlicheer if there are nearby shows.

Take a four-year-old to a daffodil show, or better still, let him enter his own flowers. A blue ribbon can be powerful motivation. He also needs to learn that there are "daffy" people in the world outside his own family.

Encourage a five-year-old to do a little hybridizing of his own. If he finds it too tricky, let him practice on daylilies — they're easier to handle and bloom at five-year-old eye level. When he opens his first plump seed pod, explain that they are to-be-buried treasures, unlike any other flower that has ever bloomed.

And at six, you'll have a daffodil grower, shower, and hybridizer who will lead you around at shows, telling you which new daffodils to put on his "Want List." He may also win more blue ribbons than you do!

NOTES ON TWO VISITS TO "EVANS' HEAVENS," 1975

By FR. ATHANASIUS BUCHHOLZ, *St. Benedict, Oregon*

April 22. Blooms are very retarded because of the cold winds and late spring. I foolishly arrived in a suit coat, but accepted the offer of a light overcoat and was not warm. Very visible indications of the cold weather were the peculiarities of many doubles. On the more or less south side of the bloom, they were developed in size and color, but on the northerly side of the same bloom, they were stunted and greenish. Really an oddity.

1. The cross which produced Janis Babson is being repeated and there are some beautiful flowers with edges of wonderful pink.

2. Empress of Ireland \times Celilo has some very smooth seedlings, but there is some ivory where the trumpet joins the perianth. Empress of Ireland itself is very ivory-toned as it grows here.

3. In the K-8 series, the pink cup suffuses the perianth as it ages.

4. Easter Moon \times Castle of Mey has given some excellent offspring.

5. There is a group of vigorous, early, weather-resistant la's. These are seedlings of Northern Hemisphere flowers which have been used with some plants from Southern Hemisphere growers. We know that Mr. Evans has a good selection of yellow trumpets from that part of the world.

6. K-49 series has some of the most spectacular things on the place according to Mr. Evans. They are sometimes rough, but crowns develop to a brilliant deep rose-red.

7. There is a fine selection of Gerritsen's split cups. Mr. Evans says most people either like them or hate them, but at present he has an open mind. If they are regularly formed flowers, he rather likes them.

8. For me one of the lovelier flowers was Highfield Beauty. It is classified as a tazetta, but has very few and relatively large flowers on its stem.

9. A moderate quantity of Canisp (Lea, 2c) in bloom gave the occasion for remarking that this and some other near-trumpets may be misclassified. Indeed, blooms of Canisp here were of trumpet measurement. Mr. Evans thinks that attention should be paid to the general qualities of a flower and if it is of "trumpet character," it should be so classified.

10. Wahkeenah is the name of a waterfall in the area, and means "most beautiful" in the language of the native Indians.

11. I got my first views of the famous My Word from Australia, but in Mr. Evans' estimate Sedate is truer pink.

12. Shriner to me looked very vigorous, very floriferous, and very rough.

13. Rosedale is a 2b pink, but near trumpet. The flowers here were very fine.

14. Arapaho is a very distinct and fine flower. Mr. Evans says it is one of the whitest flowers of its type in the perianth. The flowers here in the bouquet I brought home with me have at the moment an orange expanded crown with a very distinct ivory margin which is lightly serrated. It is a distinct and very attractive flower.

15. Chapeau is very consistent, good, and durable. According to Mr. Evans, however, the perianth tube is somewhat too long.

16. Multnomah with its spectacular red-orange is opening. It is completely red when it opens this season, but the red remains only on the outer margin of the cup as it develops. But Mr. Evans says this is better than having them burn. (In typing my notes two days later, I notice that the flower for a bouquet which we picked two days ago still has a very vivid, completely red-orange cup, but yellowish tinges are starting to appear in the throat.)

17. Honeymoon is a great big flower which stands out.

At this stage of the visit Mr. Evans, for some reason for which I cannot now account, went into a dissertation on the streaking of reverse bicolors. It always occurs when the recessive gene gets the upper hand as in this class. Petal streaking apparently must be caused by a genetic factor. Mr. Evans' whole stock of daffodils is clean, as anyone can verify by walking through the field. And stocks are not old enough that they could all become infected by contagion. Perhaps a change in environment brings out this characteristic, too, for Rus Holland from Australia streaks here somewhat.

This writer some years ago acquired a bulb of Nazareth from Mr. Mitsch. For years it bloomed marvelously and it has one of the purest white crowns in the reverse bicolor class. But last year almost every flower was streaked. I divided and replanted the whole clump last fall but this year it still had petal streak. Actually, ordinary people find this streaking sometimes attractive.

Entrancement has been with me as long as Nazareth, but has never streaked. Of course, it reverses more slowly, too.

In my ignorance I venture a guess that perhaps plant nutrition may help control this streaking. Then too, those familiar with some newer African violets know that some highly developed ones whose genes are apparently not stable will give all kinds of variations — mostly worse than the original in asexual reproduction. There is probably therefore a great need of more intensive breeding in reverse bicolors to stabilize the characteristics of present forms and colors.

18. Ballyknock, the 1b, and Ballysillan, the 3a, are two flowers that Mr. Evans thinks have been overlooked too long by growers. They have some good characteristics, and in Ballysillan one is the flatness of the perianth and the way it opens completely.

19. David Bell is a wonderfully smooth yellow trumpet.

20. Rima × Rosedale has given some very nice pink trumpets.

21. Arctic Gold × Brer Fox has given a very smooth, beautifully proportioned, but small — at least at the present — deep orange trumpet.

22. Marshfire × Hotspur has given some really white perianths. These flowers are closely enough related to the poets so they do not want to be disturbed each year.

23. N-58 is a lovely pink trumpet with a flange. It is Rima × Alpine Glow.

24. One international grower is particularly taken with Jolly Roger because the perianth does open pure white.

25. Of the wonderful bouquet which I brought with me from Evans' Heavens my favorite is Cheddar. It is a relatively smaller flower, but of the utmost perfection of form and smoothness of texture and color. It is a flower of great refinement, reserve, modesty, and distinction.

26. One remark on Empress of Ireland: I have never yet seen it with a perfectly flat, open perianth, but the best were at Mr. Evans'.

27. Eastertide does open perfectly, and is a monstrous, but wonderfully full flower. It is a great flower, and very good, too.

28. Among what were apparently some of Mr. Pannill's seedlings, there was one which I could not otherwise describe but as having a near-trumpet of glowing red.

May 7. Arrived today at Evans' Heavens to view the daffodils and make notes.

Under the most gracious guidance and welcome assistance of the Master of the Manor I walked through the plantings.

The Heavens had been swept by 50 m.p.h. winds the previous night, and some of the flowers showed this. Most of the others only showed that they have the stamina to withstand the gales.

1. Among some of the best quality flowers were some very vigorous, strong yellow-and-orange, and yellow doubles. Their foliage also was of great vigor, bold and upright, a sign of the quality which we all associate with Evans daffodils.

2. Also some white-and-yellow doubles of the same quality.

3. Big John is remarkable for its excellent perianth and tall stem.

4. Vermilion. This flower has an extremely white, reflexed perianth, and the crown is perfectly flat of an astonishing color, which grows on one, with a lighter edge around it.

5. In my inexpert opinion, one of Mr. Evans' choicest introductions for this year is Chorale. I was not too impressed with it last year, for some or no reason. But as I view it more closely day after day in the bouquet I brought home, the whole group of characteristics dawn on one. It is a very large flower, somewhat over 4 inches, with pure poeticus-white petals. The crown is delicately serrated. It has a red edge, but this red suffuses the yellow area, and the yellow is a distinctly greenish yellow which becomes green in the very center. It is an exceptionally choice flower of surpassing beauty and very distinct.

6. Anyone who knows Evans pinks, knows that they are among the purest grown and known. They are light pinks for the most part. And there is nothing to do but keep a wise silence when Mr. Evans opens a bud and gives one a preview peek of a flower which in close bud already is pure pink and asks, "Now what shade of pink do you call that?"

7. The first time in my life that I saw Brer Fox was here. It was a wonderful flower in respect of color in every way.

8. N-36 is a series of Marshfire \times Hotspur which opens very, very white.

9. N-58 is a remarkable pink near-trumpet.

10. M-4 and M-10 are huge and smooth doubles. By smooth, I mean that they are very regular in their petal patterns.

11. Epitome has most excellent form, and the perianth is deeper than usual 1d's. The trumpet has a wire edge of gold, and the halo on the perianth is minimal.

12. Dawnlight is remarkable for its rolled trumpet. This is one of those flowers which is certainly of trumpet measurement, but perhaps lacks some trumpet character.

One associates with the trumpet group the long crown, of course. But this crown is set off in our minds and in reality with the somewhat pointed petals

and often the trumpet itself is tapered and flanged. The slimness of the ends of the petals, and slimness of the base of the trumpet gives an added appearance of length which mathematical measurement sometimes belies.

Hybridists are now developing — or even without hybridists' intentions there are arriving on the scene — wonderful flowers of absolute trumpet measurements but without the slimness of traditional trumpets. Perianths are rounder and fuller so that the length factor is not emphasized. Trumpets are also more cylinder-shaped and very smooth, and not flanged or derived from a slimmer base. These flowers are very distinctive, of the highest quality, very full in the perianth and round in the trumpet; but one frequently goes back mentally and asks, "Is it *really* a trumpet?"

Mr. Evans has one he has saved and I think should be introduced; and Mr. Mitsch has several which are appearing among his oceans of seedlings. One of the best I described last year was a very late flower from Royal Oak × Daydream made by Elise Mitsch Havens.

13. Protege was described by Mr. Evans as "so smooth, so perfect," and that it is. It belongs to a group whose color must be described as elusive; and Mr. Evans thought that some of these colors are growing lighter as years pass. But this seems to be incorrect. The cold season has prevented the full development of some colors, although in some cases a lighter color is more beautiful, *e.g.* in Cheddar. Protege, however, in the bouquet I carried home from Evans' Heavens developed marvelously in the next few days. I might here insert a note on bulbs gotten from Mr. Evans. Even Mr. Mitsch says it takes at least a year for them to acclimatize to our less rarified atmosphere. But Mr. Evans also says it takes time for bulbs to acclimatize there. He says that Panache after some years has now settled down, and they are the best I have ever seen — although I admit I haven't seen too many batches of them. My own bulbs seem to be doing better now, too.

14. Julep is a lovely flower, but the green shades in the flower never did develop fully in my bouquet. Last year the color was outstanding.

15. Nehalem is marred by white speckles on the edge of the crown, but as the crown develops a lighter color, the white flecks become much less noticeable.

16. One of the best flowers in the bunch was Sunapee. It is of ultra-perfect form, and the red-orange band shades almost into the whole cup in the most perfect manner. Usually I like pure colors, but the shading of this flower has overcome my prejudices.

17. There is a wonderful Green Island × Greenland seedling of almost Aircastle shape and style. This flower opens whitish, but belongs to that class of blooms which our excellent Dr. Throckmorton calls *jaundiced*, a term from medical pathology. The color style so develops that the flower opening an off-white, takes on yellow tones of the most remarkable shades and enticing allure. It is in full tones of yellow of the most perfect form when fully ripened.

Again here I am campaigning that the term *jaundiced* be dropped when describing these wonderful plants, and that we use the term *toned* from musical terminology; *ripened* from the world of fruit; or *matured* or *developed* which are general terms referring to the final stage of any being in its growth.

One of the choicest combinations of a daffodil bouquet is a mixture of

Evans pinks with the late green-eyed small cups. This combination of pastel pink and green against glistening white is one of the finest rewards of raising daffodils.

I only regret monstrously that for some reason I could not or did not keep some special pink varieties worthy of mention separate by name. One of the whitest is, of course, Janis Babson. The background of the delicately edged cup can only be adequately described as dead white.

I simply cannot omit how Altruist struck me as grown by Mr. Evans. It is of finest form and coloring possible. Very smooth and with a sheen which is most brilliant, but not glaring.

There is also a notable bloom of Foxfire in my bouquet. The base of the cup where it attaches to the petals has a very fine belt of green. A very pure and reserved flower, never garish. The fluting and expansion of the cup is just right for its size and proportion.

The distance to Evans' Heavens along with limited opportunities prevents my making more visits and comments on flowers in the Elysian Fields, much to my regret.

MAXIMUM BLUES WITH MINIMUM MINIATURES

By WALLACE WINDUS, Meadowbrook, Pennsylvania

In spite of the large number of miniatures on the official list it is amusing, and perhaps somewhat alarming, to note how often one or two hybrids win most of the blue ribbons in four classes and help to win in the collection of five. In the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society show in Plymouth Meeting, April 18-19, Little Beauty won first in the single and three-stem classes for one flower per stem and Tête-a-Tête repeated in the multiple-flower classes. Both were included in the collection winning the Lavender Ribbon and Tête-a-Tête won the miniature white ribbon. An entry of Kibitzer and one of Sundial in the three-stem classes won red ribbons. Both are excellent and easy-to-raise miniatures. In the absence of Little Beauty and Tête-a-Tête they might have qualified for first places. Perhaps they can turn the tables another time. The equally satisfactory Minnow bloomed two days too late for this show.

Two years ago with an earlier season and a later show April Tears won both the Miniature Gold and Miniature White Ribbons in the PADS show. This also occurred in another show. Hawera was a close second.

The number of entries of miniatures is unrestricted in PADS shows, except that each cultivar must be different. While this may give an advantage to a specialist it does help to make this section larger. Since miniatures cause the greatest surprise and wonder on the part of the public this is desirable. There is little doubt that some six to eight miniature hybrids are high in quality, easy to grow, bloom at the right time, and are reasonable in price. Nevertheless, it would be fun to give them a little more competition with less well-known old-timers and members of the younger generation. Perhaps the greatest problems is the weather. One must have a reasonable spread in blooming dates to have something available, or hunt for sharp differences in microclimates in one's yard.

A MINIATURE DAFFODIL GAME

By SUSAN TICKNOR, *Falls Church, Virginia*



DIRECTIONS: The names of 35 miniature daffodils can be found among these letters. The names sometimes read forward, at other times backward, up, down, or diagonally. Circle the names as you discover them.

Minidaf	Angie	Poplin	Little Gem
Clare	Minnow	Poppet	Quince
Picoblanco	Nylon	Mitzy	Wren
Rikki	Mite	Snipe	Xit
Lively Lady	Bebop	Snug	Yellow Xit
Tosca	Muslin	Marychild	Lintie
Kibitzer	Pango	Elfhorn	Jetage
Sundial	Flute	Hawera	Cobweb
Wee Bee	Hifi	Demure	

(The "Xit" in "Yellow Xit" does not count for "Xit.")

DAFFODILS IN ENGLAND, 1975

By G. W. TARRY, *Wirral, Cheshire, England*

As the weather is such an important factor in the production of quality flowers, some comment is inevitable, particularly when the weather pattern is as unusual as in 1975. In most parts of our country there was no winter weather in the accepted sense, with a very mild January and a cool February producing many well developed buds of our flower by March 1. From this date the temperature dropped below the level for further plant growth and flower development stopped completely. After our first main show on March 25-26, many places had their only taste of winter with two weeks of frost, snow, and gales which caused damage to many flower buds that had already been at a standstill for several weeks. The weather then relented and a period of bright warm weather with sunshine produced a good flush of blooms for the main shows in mid-April. With such unusual conditions it was not surprising that quality was very mixed and very few growers were satisfied with the results of their efforts.

The RHS competition, our first major show, was held as usual in the last week in March. While a few exhibitors in favored areas were fortunate enough to cut blooms from the open, the majority had to rely on flowers cut in an advanced bud stage and hurried on in more congenial conditions indoors. In recent years this practice has not been necessary very often, and the varying degrees of success reflected how far the art was understood.

The two main classes, for twelve seedlings and the Devonshire trophy for twelve blooms, saw keen competition between Mrs. Richardson and John Blanchard with honors even at one win each. Mr. Blanchard had the extra honor of Best Bloom in the Show with Kimmeridge, 3b, a most valuable flower as it blooms early for this type, but it needs special care as the red rim burns very quickly in the sun. In the Devonshire trophy we were very pleased to see Brian Duncan of Rathowen Daffodils in third place with, as far as we can trace, the first exhibit ever cut from the open from Northern Ireland for the RHS competition.

The single bloom classes were well filled and while many were won by the established favorites some newcomers created an impact on exhibitors interested in early shows, particularly Estremadura, 2aR, which has a reputation for retaining its condition and resisting the sun better than most, and Strines, 2aY, which completely overwhelmed all opposition to take all three prizes. There was also very keen competition in Division 2c with two very fine cultivars, Ben Hee and Broomhill, sharing the honors.

The Daffodil Committee were presented with an array of flowers and gave Awards of Merit for Exhibition to Mrs. Abel Smith for Tutankhamun, 2c, to Mr. Blanchard for Kimmeridge, 3b, and Mr. Lea for Ben Hee, 2c. There was also a Preliminary Commendation for Mrs. Abel Smith's Park Springs, 3b, and "Selected for Trial" for her Bleasby Gorse, 1a, a very showy flower for garden decoration.

The trade gave good support, with Michael Jefferson Brown making a special feature of Gipsy, Charity May, and Pink Gin, Rathowen displaying their early pink novelty, Premiere, and April Message, 1c, while Mrs. Abel Smith created interest with Pink Panther, 2b, (previously shown as U4/81) and Trifine.

After our brief taste of winter, we returned to the RHS Hall again on April 15-16 to find an ample show but clearly poorer in both quantity and quality than some in recent years. In the main class, the Engleheart Cup for 12 seedlings, Mrs. Richardson did not compete and the winner was John Lea, closely challenged by John Blanchard. As expected, the winning exhibit was full of brilliant red cupped flowers such as Achduart, 3a, Buncloody, 2a, Torridon, 2a, Dalhauine, 3b, Cul Beag, 3b, and Ben Loyal, 2b, but a numbered seedling also caught the eye. This was 3-5-67, from Division 1a, with a pale orange trumpet in good traditional form. In Mr. Blanchard's exhibit, one outstanding flower stood out in a nicely balanced set—Ashmore, 2c, well rounded and clear white, and this was honored as "Best Bloom in Show."

In the single bloom classes, it was no surprise to find such cultivars as Newcastle, Honeybird, Vulcan, Rameses, Perimeter, Rockall, and Verona maintaining their reputations for reliability as winners, and we had the thrill of a really superb Merlin from Bruce James as Reserve Best Bloom. Newcomers to impress were Silent Valley, 1c, and Golden Joy, 2a, from Rathowen and Grand Prospect, 2d, from Mrs. Abel Smith, and all possessed the quality which should make them valuable acquisitions to the exhibitor when more readily available.

In the Amateur Classes, the Bowles Cup was changed from 18 vases of three blooms to 24 single blooms, distinct, a change which did not meet with universal approval and added nothing to the show as a public spectacle. Both this class and the Bowles Cup for twelve blooms were won by Tony Noton, with Strines, Estramadura, Shining Light, Drumboe, Broomhill, and Leonora in good form in both exhibits.

The Committee was faced with a limited number of flowers and allocated an Award of Merit for Exhibition to Altruist, 3a, raised by the late Fred Board and shown by Jim Pearce, and Preliminary Commendations to Prophet, 1a, pale yellow with pink tints, grown by Michael Jefferson Brown and Swan of Avon, 1c, from Mr. de Navarro.

The trade displays provided a colorful background to the competitive classes by clothing the walls of the hall. Michael Jefferson Brown featured a large vase of Prophet and a wide range of the smaller flowers such as Kitten, Whisper, Pet Finch, and Peeping Tom and his newer doubles, Celebration and Golly. The Carncairn exhibit covered the full range of the main divisions with special attractions of their own recent introductions Gin and Lime, 1d, Castle Upton, 2a, Drumawillan, 2d, and Drumnasole, 3b. Rathowen's display emphasized their new 1c's such as Silent Valley, White Star, and White Empress, and also included the attractive rimmed flowers Balalaika and Coral Ribbon and a good range of strong colored red-cups. Mr. Lea's stand was full of color, repeating on a larger scale his own introductions as seen in recent Engleheart Cup exhibits, while Mrs. Abel Smith concentrated on her own recent novelties, Tutankhamun, 2c, Morning Cloud, 3b, Dulcie Joan, 3b, and Jessiman, 3b, backed by showy cultivars particularly suitable for garden display.

The Daffodil Society's own show was staged in the Birmingham area on the following weekend, April 19-20. The array of 19 cups, four medals, and various certificates give the exhibitor plenty of scope, but makes it quite impossible to write a comprehensive report in a few lines and comment is confined to the main features. To add to his London success Mr. Lea retained

the Bourne Cup for 12 seedlings with much the same selection but included a fine bloom of Dailmanach, his new pink which may be catalogued in limited numbers in 1976. The Cartwright Cup was won by Alfred Bradshaw with a nicely balanced set which included old favorites Empress of Ireland, Tudor Minstrel, and Drumboe with such newer cultivars as Achduart (Best Bloom in Show), Torridon, and Tara Rose. He also won the Walter Ware Cup with six well colored pinks, including another good Tara Rose, with good Rainbow and Rose Royale, and the Williams Cup for six yellows with Armagh, Golden Rapture, and Arkle his best flowers. The Society's Secretary, Jim Pearce, won the coveted Board Memorial Medal for three blooms each of three cultivars, three divisions, with Ballyrobert, 1a, Altruist, 3a, and a seedling, and the Leamington Cup for six red cups, where Altruist, Avenger, Border Chief, and Shining Light impressed. The single bloom classes were well filled with many established cultivars filling the winning places, but there was especially keen competition in Division 3 classes with Achduart, Perimeter, and Sabine Hay taking 3a honors and Purbeck, Riding Mill, and Aircastle those for 3b.

The two main trophies for amateurs were won by Mrs. H. Oxton and Jan Dalton, both exhibiting for the first time. They relied heavily on well tried, reliable cultivars such as Kingscourt, Viking, Galway, Knowehead, and Syracuse to produce their well deserved successes.

In the following week we travelled north to Harrogate to find the exhibitors struggling to keep their blooms in good condition while staging in conditions more appropriate to our high summer. They put up a brave show although some classes were less well contested than usual and the larger classes lacked the full range of form and color that we normally expect. There were also gaps on the "Champions Table" where the judge had selected Snowhill, 2c, as Grand Champion and Golden Rapture, Newcastle, Rashee, Galway, Hotspur, Tudor Minstrel, Merlin, Bithynia, Verona, Gay Challenger, Suzy, Silver Chimes, Debutante, Careysville, and Daydream as champions of their subdivisions.

The final event of the season was the Daffodil Society's Late Competition in London on April 29, and it was a pleasant surprise to find such a good display of flowers at this date. The show proved to be on a real "Ladies Day," with Miss E. Pritchard winning the new trophy donated by W. A. Norton for 12 vases of three blooms, as well as three firsts, four seconds, and five thirds in other classes, while Mrs. H. Oxton took seven firsts, seven seconds, and four third prizes together with Best Bloom in the Show — Merlin. Miss Pritchard is one of our most experienced exhibitors, who can teach most of us the finer points of setting up flowers to best advantage, and her trophy exhibit was really outstanding in its quality and presentation with Lysander, Passionale, and Salome particularly fine. Other winning cultivars included Standard Bearer, Glacier, Shining Light, Northern Light, Passionale, Knowehead, Perimeter, Acropolis, Heart's Desire, and Suilven and these may all be the most useful to any grower who wishes to extend his flowering season. The final class was an example of cooperation and team spirit, as to win the Inter-Society class the Groombridge Society had collected their 12 flowers from seven members and they fully merited their success. This brought a close to a season which will only be remembered for promising so much but providing mainly disappointments.

A LETTER TO MARY LOU

From MARY ELIZABETH BLUE, Chillicothe, Ohio

(Reprinted from *Narcissus Notes*, Newsletter of the Midwest Region)

Dear Mary Lou,

Every garden page, every garden book, and last month's Journal had — has — wonderful articles about what to have in the border with, while, and after the daffodils bloom. But since you requested such an article from me, I'll give it a try. I shall tell you about my garden — what I planned — and what happened even though I didn't plan it that way.

On the west side of the garden walk are three long beds devoted entirely to daffodils planted four to a row. These beds are perfectly gorgeous from March 25th or before, to May 6 or later. That area is surrounded by a hedge and fences. There are peonies against the fence and old-fashioned roses on it. So it is not utterly devoid of bloom and interest. We do not attempt to do anything but keep the weeds down and have it neatly mulched.

On the east side of the walk are the borders. Everyone would like to have a picture book garden or a picture book border. I plant so many daffodils in my borders that there isn't room for anything else — well hardly. I have planted quantities and quantities and quantities (these are long borders) of hyacinths along the edges. The predominate color is blue . . . light blue, medium blue, and dark blue. In the center of the garden, or focal point, are two old very tall trees. One is a giant black locust, the other an equally giant hackberry with its "witches brooms." Around the base of these two trees, which grow close together, is myrtle which blooms with the hyacinths and repeats the color blue. There are also pink, cream, white, and crimson hyacinths that bloom a little later and perk up the edging. They really complement the daffodils. Visitors comment enthusiastically and sniff with pleasure. While the weather is still cool, sow sweet alyssum seed around the hyacinths. By the time hyacinth leaves have ripened, the little alyssum plants will be coming along briskly and ready to bloom before you know it. Another filler can be glad corns planted in berry boxes in early March and kept in the cold frame to root. After all danger of frost is past, they may be planted, basket and all, in those empty spots in the border. I used to plant glads in rows in the vegetable garden, but think what fun you can have dreaming up color combinations. The young and agile will set out bedding plants of zinnias, marigolds, asters, and the like. From there you go to dahlias, chrysanthemums, and before you know it you will have more to do than you intended, and wished you had stayed with daffodils. But don't forget you can always put a neat clean mulch over the bare spots and forget the whole idea.

Of course in this spring garden we are talking about, you would like to have clumps of tulips here and there underplanted with grape hyacinths. They would be Darwin hybrids or triumphs, because that is what you see in the pictures with the grape hyacinths all underneath. Be sure to follow with cottage tulips because they take up the slack as the daffodils begin to fade. One of those spots that "just happened" is a row of Crown Imperial lilies — the orange ones — against a gray painted fence. In front of them is

a planting of Brunswick, a 2b lemon cup, and along the edge, dark blue hyacinths. In that spot I had some daisies called "Little Miss Muffet." They bloomed early and in such a spritely manner that the eye was distracted from all that maturing foliage. Sweet rocket invaded this area, which called for a defense action, even though it is right pretty when in bloom. One border is fairly wide so that it will accommodate iris, daylilies, coral bells, speedwell, coreopsis, and all those other plants that are listed on the graphs that are underneath the picture book borders. Mary Lou, I never was very good at math. Tall plants always appeared in the front of the border, and you know what was growing in the back. I have seen beautiful borders created by amateurs and I strongly recommend the method, because every now and then I find that even I have created a picture. A garden has many moods. There is a constant ebb and flow of colors, forms, and fragrance from the first saucy crocus to the muted shades of chrysanthemums at autumn's end. The end of spring is marked by the blooming of the purple and white wisteria. Its fragrance and lushness of bloom is so overpowering that it is like to an organ when all stops are pulled out and the great chords vibrate with a resounding crescendo. The melody of this spring symphony lingers in the air. The trees are in new leaf now and make shifting shadows and patches of sunshine. The sweet-scented, cream-colored locust petals flutter softly to the ground.

Everything should end right now, but my old sundial has the inscription: "Grow old along with me . . . the best is yet to be." So let's pull up the weeds that crowd the chrysanthemums and plan a little plan for next year's daffodil border.

Yours still full of conversation,
Mary Elizabeth

P.S. Yesterday I had five visitors, ages ten to twelve. They were looking over the back fence so I invited them in. The two little boys were highly interested and asked many questions. One of the little girls, being of a very practical mind, said, "Do you grow all these daffodils and tulips for sale?" To which I replied, "No, I didn't." Her brother by then sensed what was back of it all and explained, "She grows 'em, 'cause she likes 'em."

COMMENTS ON RED-EYED POETS

Upon receiving the March Journal I read the notes on red-eyed poets. Lamplighter and Lights Out are two of the Division 9 red-eyed daffodils I have grown. Lamplighter is one of only a couple of dozen kinds of daffodils I have ever lost out of the nearly twelve hundred I have planted through the years. I tried Lamplighter three times before giving up. It was just as described by Dr. Wister, very similar to Lights Out but, as I remember, Lights Out was a little later. Both of these have a bulb that is simply an enlarged neck with roots on the bottom end. For me, too, Lights Out was a much better grower although a very poor increaser. It still remains in my plantings although there are only a dozen or so bulbs after nearly twenty-three years.

—VENICE BRINK

A DAY AT GRANT MITSCH'S

By P. PHILLIPS, *Otorohanga, New Zealand*

It was a beautiful day when two busloads of daffodil enthusiasts arrived at Grant Mitsch's. There was not a cloud in the sky, not a breath of wind, the air was crisp and clear, and one could see Mount Hood on the far skyline, standing out like a sparkling white cone against the bright blue sky. The ground was dry, and one could walk the daffodil rows without getting one's footwear caked with soil, in fact it was rather too dry for good daffodils. The season was later than usual but we had struck things at their very best.

There was a display in the garage, where cookies and hot coffee were being served and many spent time there chatting and enjoying the flowers. Several new and interesting things were on display, but most people made their way to the daffodil field and spent their time looking over the seedlings and seeing how things were growing.

Grant has made a great deal of progress with the cyclamineus hybrids and probably leads the world in this division. One particularly lovely flower was Cotinga, with a large reflexing white perianth and a cup after the style of Jenny but colored a pretty pink which faded towards the base. It was not as bright as Foundling but larger and more typically cyclamineus in its form.

There were also two very good reversed bicolor cyclamineus hybrids, one with a milk-white corona of equal length to the pale lemon perianth segments; the other shorter and not so pale in the corona. I did not record the numbers of these two but was very impressed with both of them. Outside in the seedling beds there were several more good cyclamineus hybrids. A very fine flower of K105 had a tall stem, broad creamy white perianth that reflexed well, and a long tubular lemon trumpet of beautiful quality. There were several other good clones from this cross, which was Y36/2 \times *N. cyclamineus*; some were all yellow, others bicolored, and mainly good flowers. K109 was another 6a with a reflexing white perianth and a bell shaped lemon corona; this was also a very fine flower.

Grant has never released a really good 1a but one from Olympic Gold \times Arctic Gold should be worth waiting for. J41, (Z47/1 \times Enmore) another 1a, had a lovely flat broad perianth with Ace of Spades segments slightly deeper in color than Kingscourt and a slender frilled trumpet of the same shade.

Panache is giving some very good seedlings with broad white smooth perianths, and good stems. There was also a lovely 1c from A39/4 \times Queenscourt. This had a short neck and good long stem. The slender trumpet was not scalloped but had a very neat frill at the mouth; the whole flower was of lovely quality and well formed.

In the garage there were three bright red and yellows, one of them was almost a trumpet, at least F101/1 looked like a red-orange trumpet and had a smooth broad perianth of pale lemon, but the flower was not large. B45/17 had a smooth flat lemon perianth, a good neck and a flared orange-red cup. A53/1 was probably better and had a bowl-shaped bright red cup. There were two large red-and-yellow doubles with strong stems; G68/10 and F133/3 should both make good cut flowers and should also give some show flowers. Another double was Ship Shape, which was tall and rather like Candida but more regular in the center of the flower. Tropic Isle is a pink double that would be worth growing and worth showing; it had good pink

coloring in the rosette of pink and white petaloids and a double whorl of well formed white perianth segments.

There were some good pinks to be seen, but the most unusual one, which everyone seemed to prefer, was a pink trumpet with a pale lemon perianth, formed of broad smooth segments. G16/1 (Rima \times Alpine Glow) was a very pretty pink trumpet similar to its seed parent, but better in color, and clean and white in the perianth, but it tended to be weak in the stem. Precedent \times Eclat gave a very white flower of excellent substance, the minor segments incurved a little, and the stem was short, but the lemon cup had a most striking band of bright strawberry pink around the margin. Precedent \times V38/1 gave several clones with open cups of good color. Rubythroat was a bright pink, almost a crimson, and very pleasing but inclined to nick in the perianth. Phantom, the split corona pink, was pretty, the color was very pleasing, and the illustration in the catalogue is a good specimen of the bloom.

In the jonquil hybrids, Quail, a bright yellow flower, was gleaming in the sun and is a splendid flower. J77 (Matador \times *N. jonquilla*) was a tall yellow and orange flower with five florets to a stem. The coloring was distinct and good. J75, a triandrus hybrid (Interim \times *N. triandrus albus*) had a very clean, reflexing white perianth; it was a very smooth flower with one to a stem. F152, (Easter Moon \times *N. triandrus albus*) was a flower of very good quality, it had a smooth white perianth and a cup like a small Easter Moon.

I have not attempted to describe all the good flowers that we saw as most of these are illustrated or described in the latest catalogue, but it is hoped that this short account will create interest among those who follow the breeding program and will convince them that "The Old Master" has not lost any of his artistic touch.

While we were at Portland it remained fine for a whole week, which was considered a record; the trees were coming into leaf and the spring blossoms were magnificent. With such a splendid environment, how could anyone not fail to enjoy the Convention where good fellowship and hospitality were of such a standard that one immediately forgot all the cares of daily life and revelled in the atmosphere that prevailed?

It is an experience that will live long in our memories.

THREE SPLIT CORONAS AND WIND

Last summer Mr. Ticknor sent us three varieties of split coronas. All three — Holiday Inn, Peche Melba, and Grand Seigneur — had very attractive blooms, which opened just a day or two before the big windstorm early in April. I feared for their lives, but when the wind stopped three days later (and our neighbor's anemometer registered gusts up to 65 m.p.h.) they were all in fine condition, no bruised or torn petals or any damage at all. Their durability is the more remarkable when compared with our other daffodils in bloom at the time. Hardly one escaped without some evidence of the severe buffeting they received. I would certainly recommend these cultivars for any windy locations on the Shore. They have proved themselves to me.

—JEAN F. LARNER, *Royal Oak, Maryland*

MISSISSIPPI GARDEN CLUB RECEIVES TOP AWARD FOR WORK WITH DAFFODILS

The Garden Study Club of Hernando, Mississippi, won the State Council of Garden Clubs' 1974 specialty certificate for excellence in daffodils and also the top award in the Hills and Delta District for most outstanding work during the year.

The theme for the Garden Study Club is "Enjoying What God Gives Us." In carrying out this theme, the club members established daffodil trails along with native dogwood and redbud trees. They planted 1,473 trees, 150 shrubs, and 652 named bulbs including Green Quest, Dolly Mollinger, Devon Loch, Golden Aura, Camelot, Falstaff, Kerribilly, Lola, Jean Ladson, and Mowbray. They also planted 10 bushels of surplus bulbs from their own gardens, including Duke of Windsor, Manco, Brookville, Lord Nelson, Mt. Hood, *N. pseudo-narcissus*, *N. × odorus*, and *N. biflorus*.

The club, which has 32 members, held its first daffodil show in 1954; this has been an annual event ever since. Their show received ADS approval for the first time in 1971. In 1973 and 1974 they presented the State Daffodil Show. This year the club encouraged and assisted the nearby Oxford Garden Club in presenting the State Show. Hernando's own 1975 daffodil show included 483 entries of approximately 900 stems.

From the Garden Study Club, seven are ADS members and five have completed Daffodil Judging Schools I and II. They have been instrumental in the organization of the four-state MidSouth Daffodil Society and took many of the top awards at the 1975 show in Memphis, which featured 504 entries and 1,191 stems. Four members of the Garden Study Club attended the 1975 ADS convention in Portland.

—MRS. HERMAN L. MCKENZIE

"DAFFODILS 1975"

Every devotee of daffodils will enjoy the Royal Horticultural Society publication, *Daffodils 1975*. It is a soft-back booklet of 95 pages filled with both useful and entertaining information from a really select group of daffodil authorities. Articles on miniatures by our Mary Lou Gripshover, on daffodils from seed by John Blanchard, and on bulb storage and treatment by J. S. B. Lea are examples of the useful, as well as the entertaining. Nostalgia is created by Cyril Coleman's article on the Daffodil Year Books 1933-1936 and the reader finds himself nodding in recognition to many of the daffodil names.

The more technical and scientific interests are catered to by Barbara N. Fry (who deserves a daffodil award of some sort), by A. A. Tompsett, and by Dr. Olwen M. Stone. Dr. Stone has an utterly fascinating article about the work she did in rescuing beautiful Soleil d'Or from the clutches of viruses.

A world-wide roundup of daffodil shows is presented in nine different articles. They tell of the winners at the great London shows, as well as other English shows. Brian Duncan, the enthusiastic proprietor of Rathowen Gardens, tells of the keenly contested shows in Northern Ireland. G. W. Tarry, the great friend of our Society in Cheshire, England, has a brief article on the show at Harrogate. Lt. Col. L. P. Dettman, whose daffodils are well known

in this country, gives a name-studded account of the Australian shows in the latter part of 1974 and tells of three of his cyclamineus hybrid seedlings: "One was a lovely pink, another had a bronzed perianth with a blood red cup and the third was tiny and all sulphur in color". Peter Ramsey tells of New Zealand's big North Island show, which was dominated by M. E. Brogden and the estimable Phil Phillips, who recently made a grand tour of our shows.

Our own Peggy Macneale tells of American shows in 1974 and in rich style names many people and daffodils. The article brings back to one's mind friendly faces and beautiful flowers.

Along with many compliments I have three complaints for *Daffodils 1975*. It would be of interest to know what persons won in the various classes at the London shows. It would be a great help to have recent registrations included in the book. Thirdly, I cannot understand why the current American season can't be treated in the book of that year. Deadlines might be tight, but the increased interest in the book would make the effort worthwhile.

The book is a fine one and a credit to Miss Napier and Mr. J. S. B. Lea. It is available for \$3.50 from our Executive Director, George S. Lee, Jr., 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840.

—WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

DEPENDABLE SHOW VARIETIES — OLD AND NEW

By MARIE BOZIEVICH, *Bethesda, Maryland*

The request from a friend for a list of daffodils which I had found to be consistently good for exhibition set me to thinking that others might find such a list useful and interesting. To be of value to potential exhibitors, it should cover several price ranges and should not include clones which are unavailable in commerce. (This last stipulation will exclude some old favorites such as 7a Aurelia. If you know someone who grows it, beg or trade!). Some of the best show flowers, notably Aircastle, Daydream, and Merlin, are in the least expensive price range. High price is a combination of scarcity and demand, and does not always indicate superiority as an exhibition flower.

I have grown most of the flowers on the following list for three years or more and have shown all of them successfully. They are very consistent, and I can count on going to the garden and finding flowers of blue-ribbon quality from each of them. This does not mean that Div. III flowers can be left out in the hot sun until the cup edges are burnt, or that reverse bicolors can be cut too young. All daffodils wanted for exhibition need TLC!

Letters following the daffodil names indicate the raisers: Ba=Ballydorn, Bl=Blanchard, Blo=Bloomer, Bo=Board, C=Carncairn, D=Dunlop, E=Evans, L=Lea, M=Mitsch, Mo=Morrill, OBF=Oregon Bulb Farms, R=Richardson, W=Wilson.

Various older Richardson cultivars are listed by Daffodil Mart, Walter Blom & Zoon, Rathowen, and Carncairn. Guy Wilson's cultivars are available from Evans, Carncairn, Rathowen, and deJager; Tom Bloomer's and Dunlop's from Rathowen, and those of Blanchard and Board from Lea or Mitsch. The Oregon Bulb Farms and Morrill cultivars are listed by Mitsch.

LIST OF EXHIBITION DAFFODILS

Under \$2.00	\$2.00 - \$6.00	\$6.00 - \$10.00	Over \$10.00
1a Arctic Gold (R) Viking (R)	Carrickbeg (R) Strathkanaird (L)		Arkle (R)
1b Prologue (M) Downpatrick (D)	Ivy League (E) Cool Harmony (R) Cristobal (R)		
1c Emp. of Ire. (W) Rashee (W)		Birthright (W) Ulster Queen (W)	Panache (W) White Star (Blo)
1d Honeybird (M)	Dawnlight (E) Rich Reward (M)		Gin & Lime (C)
2aY Space Age (E) Butterscotch (M)	Scio (M) Oneonta (E)	Top Notch (M)	Golden Aura (R)
2aR Loch Stac (L) Vulcan (R) Flaming Meteor (M)	Bunclody (L) Shining Light (B) Loch Owskeich (L)	Falstaff (R) Loch Fada (L) Loch Naver (L)	Loch Hope (L) Irish Light (R)
2bY My Love (R) Festivity (M) Glamorous (M)	Chapeau (E) Jolly Roger (E)		Irish Mist (R)
2bYO and 2bOY	Marshfire (E) Foxfire (E) Arapaho (E)	Irish Rover (R)	
2bR Hotspur (R) Norval (R) Avenger (R)	Rameses (R) Eribol (L) Borrobol (L)		
2bP Accent (M) Marcola (M) Salmon Trout (R) Precedent (M)	Kildavin (L) Saucy (E)	Rose Royale (R) Canby (M)	Rainbow (R) Delectable (M)
2c Easter Moon (W) Wedding Gift (W)	Ben Hee (L) Canisp (L) Pitchroy (L)	Fastidious (M)	Inverpolly (L) Broomhill (Bo)
2d Daydream (M) Charter (M)	Amberglow (M) Siletz (M) Bethany (M)		

3aY			
Irish Coffee (M)	Lemonade (R)		
Beige Beauty (M)			
3aYR			
Perimeter (R)	Sunapee (E)		
Dinkie			
3aR			
Doubtful (R)	Sun Gleam (B1o)		Achduart (L)
3by			
Aircastle (M)	Coolgreany (C)	Silken Sails (M)	
Impala (M)		Delightful (M)	
Torrish (L)			
Eminent (M)			
3bYR			
Merlin (R)	Fairmile (Ba)	Loch Assynt (L)	Purbeck (B1)
3bR			
Privateer (R)	Rockall (R)	Leonora (R)	Piquant (E)
Irish Splendour (D)			
3c			
Tranquil Morn (M)	Achnasheen (L)		Snowcrest (R)
Cool Crystal (M)	Angel (W)		Snow Magic (C)
April Clouds (M)	Verona (R)		
4			
Acropolis (R)	Tahiti (R)	Tonga (R)	Gay Challenger (R)
	Achentoul (L)		
	Fiji (R)		
5a			
Lemon Drops (M)		Arish Mell (B1)	
Harmony Bells (M)			
5b			
Puppet (M)	Waxwing (M)	Tuesday's Child (B1)	
6a			
Titania (R)	Greenlet (M)		Jet Fire (M)
Willet (M)	Killdeer (M)		
6b			Foundling (C)
7a			
Curlew (M)	Pretty Miss (Mo)		
7b			
Pueblo (M)	Oryx (M)		
Suzy			
Verdin (M)			
Eland (M)			
8			
Golden Dawn (OBF)			
9			
Quetzal (M)			
Perdita (R)			

DAFFODILS IN FLORIDA?

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, *Gainesville, Florida*

I write this in June 1975 as the end of our first year in the "Sunshine State" draws near. With us at the end of June last year came several hundred properly certified unbloomed daffodil seedling bulbs, lifted out of the red Virginia clay so as to begin life anew in the land of Spanish moss and alligators.

During the summer in our conversation with the natives or the naturalized inhabitants of this fair state we found them in general agreement that daffodils just don't like Florida. But it wasn't just the old timers who warned us. It was also good friends from "up north" such as Lyles McNairy and Frederick Rhines, both skilled daffodil growers, who warned me with their own tales of disappointment.

Not being fully convinced of the impossibility I prepared for the fall planting season, but being touched with a faint feeling of doubt I didn't uproot the whole backyard lawn. Instead, I just lifted out strips of turf for the rows of daffodils. Lawn remained between the rows.

With the arrival of mid-September I decided it was time to examine the bulbs, still in their little red plastic mesh bags. They had withstood the almost daily 90° F. temperatures of the summer and loss from basal rot was less than one half of one per cent. But one thing was lacking. There was no swelling of root primordia about the bulb bases, a sign in northern climes that the bulbs knew growth time was near.

Three weeks later I decided I must plant even though the ground was still rather warm and root swelling was yet to begin. I had been warned by those with experience that the bulbs should spend some time in the refrigerator but I couldn't see myself replacing food with bulbs for the month of September.

With the arrival of the calendar date for spring, the time when daffodil leaves would be in plentiful evidence in Virginia there were very few daffodil leaves above ground in Gainesville. There were a few exceptions. *Erlicheer* of Division IV had flowered and faded. Also in flower as they should have been were two forms of *Narcissus jonquilla*, one from Alec Gray he had dubbed "Gray's Improved Jonquil" (it is good) and one from a Mrs. Wheless of Louisiana bearing the descriptive name "Large Type Jonquil." The name is appropriate, its foliage being lush and plentiful, although the florets are the usual jonquil size. Other jonquils and jonquil hybrids produced no flowers. I had hoped Verdin would find Florida to its liking; it grew vigorously in Arlington, Virginia, but here it only managed to push up a few weak leaves and nothing more.

From the unbloomed seedlings (at least 400) I received no more than two dozen blooms, nearly all appearing during days when temperatures were consistently in the 80's. They didn't last long.

A week ago I decided to do a little investigating and lifted various bulbs of poor growth. Most had few or no roots. So, what went wrong? The ADS has members in southern California who grow daffodils and the climate there isn't too unlike that of north central Florida. But there is a difference. When night comes in most of California the temperature falls, even in the summer and certainly with the arrival of autumn. That difference in night temperatures, or the continued warm nights, fails to tell the daffodil bulbs

growth time has arrived and when such sleepy bulbs go into warm soil the poor things just continue to drowse, some of them apparently never awakening.

Recently I have learned it's not only daffodils that react unfavorably to our warm Florida nights but also tomatoes and certain cymbidium orchids. My carefully chosen tomato variety, said to be resistant to fusarium and verticillium wilts *and* nematodes, has refused to set any fruit from about May 15 to the present (the natives had warned me but Lyles McNairy has sent me some seed that may save the day). My orchid growing friends have told me that my two cymbidium orchids may not flower with the coming of early winter because the autumn nights are too warm. Time will tell.

That recommended refrigeration is apparently for the purpose of encouraging the start of root growth. This should be especially true for Divisions I, II, and III, whose ancestors are from more northerly parts of the northern hemisphere. It probably is not so true for narcissus of Division VIII whose parents are from the Mediterranean and other warm regions. Erlicheer's performance this past spring bears that out and the usual recommendation I've had here is: "Why don't you try Paper White?"

Have my years of daffodil growing descended to that? Fearing that to be the possibility I'm already starting with such genera as *Gladiolus* (my first love), *Hippeastrum* (Amaryllis), *Nerine*, *Lycoris*, *Freesia*, *Rosa*, the orchid family, and perhaps even *Hemerocallis*. But regardless of what may transpire I'm not going to forget the ADS and my many fine friends in the organization.

Sara'S Flowers

Original-Handcrafted

Daffodil Jewelry

Pins, Earrings, Bolos, Tie Tacs

Write For Price List
705 Benston Drive
Puyallup, Washington 98371



DAFFODILS FROM ONE GENERATION TO ANOTHER

The Columbus School for Girls was the recipient of a daffodil planting on October 8, 1975. The donor was Mrs. Reginald Blue of Chillicothe, Ohio. Mrs. Blue recently attended the 50th reunion of her class at the school. The school, which was founded in 1898, has a present enrollment of 470 from Preschool through Form XII. The independent college preparatory school for girls is located on nine acres of land in the Columbus suburb of Bexley.

In the Senior courtyard were planted 5 bulbs each of the following varieties: Accent, Audubon, Green Island, Rashee, Chinese White, and Precedent. Students in the botany department hope to make crosses of these varieties and plant the resulting seeds. Miniature varieties of Tête-a-Tête, Bebop, and Sun Disc were planted near the Preschool and Lower Forms. Some of the other varieties planted in the various courts were Festivity, Jenny, Newcastle, Perimeter, Kingscourt, Cromarty, and Sweetness. A total of 43 varieties of 5 bulbs each were planted. The first 10 divisions were represented.

The ground-breaking ceremony was attended by students, Mr. John Chapman, Headmaster of the school, Mrs. Blue's grandchildren, Chad and Heather Mellvaine, daughter-in-law, Mrs. Robert Mellvaine, Mr. Blue, Mrs. Paul Gripshover, Mrs. Carolyn Marsh, Mrs. William Pardue, Mrs. Nichols Vorys, trustee of the school, and Miss Mary Katherine Sater, classmate of Mrs. Blue.

Mrs. Blue is an ADS accredited judge, retired. Her dedication to the advancement of daffodils resulted in the formation of the active Central Ohio Daffodil Society and the Adena Daffodil Society. With this latest project of Mrs. Blue, a new inspired group of young people will know the joy that daffodils can bring.

—MRS. WILLIAM M. PARDUE

BULLETIN BOARD

All members who have currently paid their dues will find in the envelope with this Journal a gift from the Society, the *Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names, 1960-1975*. It was published by the Royal Horticultural Society by arrangement with our Society, and includes most, but not all, daffodil names likely to be in commerce today. It has the further distinct advantage of Dr. Tom Throckmorton's color coding, which defines the coloring of the daffodil.

FALL BOARD MEETING

At the invitation of Mrs. Howard Bloomer, Jr. and Laura Lee and Bill Ticknor, the ADS Board of Directors met at the Old Town Holiday Inn, Alexandria, Virginia, on October 17 and 18. In addition to conducting the business of the Society, members toured gardens and enjoyed Bill Pannill's jocose and inimitable exposition on staging show daffodils. An all-morning business session accomplished the business discussed below. William O. Ticknor presided in the absence of President William Roesse.

Mrs. William M. Pardue of Columbus, Ohio, was confirmed as Regional Vice President for the Midwest Region to replace Mrs. Paul J. Gripshover. Mrs. Gripshover was confirmed as ADS Show Reporter.

The point was raised that poor substance in daffodil blooms is improperly judged twice in the ADS Point Scoring System, i.e., under Condition as well as under Substance and Texture. The Board referred the matter back to the Schools Committee.

The Board voted to publish an ADS Color Coded Classified List to include all daffodils registered since 1960, all daffodils on the miniature list, plus all daffodils likely to be in commerce. Dr. Tom Throckmorton asked that action be deferred on this book, which he referred to as "Daffodils to Show and Grow," for another year. The Board agreed to his request.

The Board voted unanimously that the ADS Symposium be changed from an every-member canvass as to their favorite 25 daffodils to a poll of ADS accredited judges and others as to their preferences by RHS Division and subdivision both for show and garden and for miniature as well as standard daffodils.

In 1974 a letter from our Society was sent to the Royal Horticultural Society, as the International Registering Authority, requesting a change in the definition of Division IX, "Poeticus narcissus of garden origin." Since no answer of any kind has been received the Board voted that the request be made again.

Mrs. Jesse Cox and the Arkansas delegation invited the Board to have its 1976 Fall meeting in Hot Springs, Arkansas. The Board gratefully accepted the invitation.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORMS

The point was made at the recent Board meeting in Alexandria, Va., that membership application forms should be made available to daffodil show chairmen and other members. They are available, and a request to the Executive Director (George S. Lee, Jr., 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840) will provide all that are needed.

REGISTRATION FORM

ADS Convention, April 23-24, 1976

Holiday Inn, City Line, Philadelphia, Pa. 19131

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Please give Christian or nickname _____

Registration fee: before April 15\$50.00
after April 15\$65.00

Convention registration includes: April 23, continental breakfast, National Convention Show, dinner, and annual meeting; April 24, continental breakfast, morning program, bus tour, reception at Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and banquet.

Please make check payable to: Helen H. LeBlond, Registrar, and mail to same at 2740 Lundy Lane, Huntingdon Valley, Pa. 19006 (Tel. 215-657-3263)

HOTEL RESERVATION

Holiday Inn, City Line

Philadelphia, Pa. 19131 (Tel. 215-877-4900)

American Daffodil Society, April 23-24, 1976

Please submit by April 1, 1976.

\$26.00 single ()

\$32.00 double ()

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Arrival date _____ time _____

Departure date _____ time _____

I plan to share a room with _____

Send the Reservation Form directly to the Holiday Inn at the above address with a deposit for the first night's lodging in order to protect accommodations.

ADS APPROVED LIST OF MINIATURES

DIVISIONS 1-9, AND 12

DECEMBER 1975

Agnes Harvey 5a WWWW
 Angie 8 WWWW
 April Tears 5b YYYY
 Arctic Morn 5b WWWW
 Baby Moon 7b YYYY
 Baby Star 7b YYYY
 Bagatelle 1a YYY
 Bebop 7b YYYY
 Bobbysoxer 7b YYYO
 Bowles's Bounty 1a YYY
 Candlepower 1c WWW
 Charles Warren 1a YYY
 Clare 7b YYYY
 Cobweb 5b WYYY
 Curlylocks 7b YYYY
 Cyclataz 8 YOOO
 Demure 7b WYYY
 Doublebois 5a WWWW
 Elfhorn 12 YYYY
 Eystettensis 4 YYYY
 Flomay 7b WWWW
 Flute 6a YYYY
 Flyaway 6a YYYY
 Frosty Morn 5b WWWW
 Gipsy Queen 1a YYY
 Greenshank 6a YYYY
 Halingy 8 WYYY
 Hawera 5b YYYY
 Hifi 7b YYYY
 Hors d'Oeuvre 8 YYYY
 Jessamy 12 WWWW
 Jetage 6a YYYY
jonquilla Flore Pleno 4 YYYY
 Jumblie 6a YOOO
 Kehelland 4 YYYY
 Kenellis 12 WYYY
 Kibitzer 6a YYYY
 Kidling 7b YYYY
 Lilliput 1b YYY
 Lintie 7b YOOO
 Little Beauty 1b YYY
 Little Gem 1a YYY
 Lively Lady 5b WWWW
 Little Prince 7a YOOO
 Marionette 2a YYY
 Marychild 12 YYYY
 Mary Plumstead 5a YYYY
 Mini-cycla 6a YYYY
 Minidaf 1a YYY

Minnow 8 YYYY
minor var. *pumilus* Plenus 4 YYYY
 Mite 6a YYYY
 Mitzy 6a WWWW
 Morwenna 2a YYY
 Muslin 12 WWWW
 Mustard Seed 2a YYY
 Nylon 12 WWWW
 (hybrid group)
 Opening Bid 6a YYYY
 Pango 8 WYYY
 Paula Cottell 3b WWY
 Pease-blossom 7b YYYY
 Pencrebar 4 YYYY
 Petit Buerre 1a YYY
 Picarillo 2a YYY
 Piccolo 1a YYY
 Picoblanco 3c WWW
 Pixie 7b YYYY
 Pixie's Sister 7b YYYY
 Poplin 12 YYYY
 Poppet 5a
 Quince 6b YYYY
 Raindrop 5b WWWW
 Rikki 7b YWWW
 Rockery Beauty 1b YYY
 Rockery Gem 1c WWW
 Rockery White 1c WWW
 Rosaline Murphy 2a YYY
 Rupert 1b YYY
 Sea Gift 7b YYYY
 Segovia 3b YYY
 Sennocke 5a YYYY
 Shrew 8 WYYY
 Shrimp 5a YYYY
 Skiffle 7a YYYY
 Small Talk 1a YYY
 Sneezy 1a YYY
 Snipe 6a WWWW
 Snug 1c WWW
 Soltar 6a YYYY
 Stafford 7b YOOO
 Stella Turk 6a YYYY
 Sun Disc 7b YYYY
 Sundial 7b YOOO
 Taffeta 12 WWWW
 Tanagra 1a YYY
 Tarlatan 12 WWWW
 Tête-a-Tête 6a YOOO

The Little Gentleman 6a YYYY
Tosca 1b YYY
Tweeny 2b YYY
Wee Bee 1a YYY
Wideawake 7b YYYY
W. P. Milner 1c WWW
Wren 4 YYYY
Xit 3c WWW
Yellow Xit 3b YYY

DIVISION 10

asturiensis YYYY
atlanticus WWWW
bulbocodium (various) YYYY
calicola YYYY
canaliculatus WYYY
cantabricus (various) WWWW
cyclamineus YYYY
× *dubius* WWWW
fernandesii YYYY
gaditanus YYYY
hedraeanthus YYYY
jonquilla YYYY
jonquilla var. *minor* YYYY
jonquilloides YYYY
juncifolius YYYY
× *macleayii* WYYY*
minor (various) YYYY
pseudo-narcissus subsp. *alpestris* WWWW
pseudo-narcissus subsp. *bicolor* WYYY
rupicola YYYY
scaberulus YYYY
tazetta subsp. *bertolonii* YYYY
× *tenuior* YYYY
triandrus (various)
watieri WWWW
willkommii YYYY
× = wild hybrid

* listed in 1969 Classified List as

= × *incomparabilis*

CONVENTION EXHIBITORS

Convention exhibitors please take note: there is plenty of free parking, and space to load and unload. The multi-storied parking building is attached to the Holiday Inn, City Line Avenue. As you enter this area, under cover, you can unload your flowers, which will be protected from the weather. This entrance is wide and spacious, you will not be hampered, there are no revolving doors, and the entrance leads directly to the room where you will work with your flowers. There are plenty of work tables and this room has water and is adjacent to the ballroom where the show will be held.

You may use this room from 12:00 noon Thursday, April 22, until you are finished — even if it is 2:00 a.m.! Standard ADS exhibition cards will be used.

—NANCY TIMMS, *Chairman, Publicity*

APPROVED LIST OF MINIATURES

The Approved List of Miniatures is being reprinted in this issue in a form suitable for inserting in copies of the new Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names, 1960-1975, which is being distributed as a supplement to The Daffodil Journal. Three cultivars have been added this year as a result of votes received:

- 1c Candlepower (Gray)
- 6a Opening Bid (Gray)
- 1a Petit Beurre (Gerritsen)

Thanks are rendered to those members who have written to the chairman with nominations for additions to the list. It is hoped that more members will participate each year by indicating cultivars, *grown in the member's garden*, which are considered worthy of addition.

The accepted criteria for miniatures must be kept in mind:

1. It must be suitable for the rock garden,
2. It must be unsuitable for exhibiting in the standard classes,
3. It must fit in with the present list,
4. It must now be, or in the recent past have been, available for general purchase.

Several members have, from time to time, written in suggesting that a certain variety on the established list should be removed. While it is obviously not good policy to consider frequent complete revisions, it would be well at this time to start to compile a list of those subject to question, and it will be appreciated if "Nominations for Removal" be sent to the chairman of the committee. At a later date those varieties that receive a number of votes for removal will be published for consideration.—JOHN R. LARUS, *Chairman*

"DAFFODILS 1975"

Copies will soon be available for distribution to ADS members who have ordered them. The price is \$3.50 a copy. (See review elsewhere in this issue.)

1977 CONVENTION

The Northern California Daffodil Society will host the ADS National Convention in the San Francisco area on March 17-19, 1977. The General Chairman will be Jack S. Romine.

1976 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

A complete list will be published in the March issue of the Journal. Chairpersons of shows not included in this list are urgently requested to send this information to the Awards Chairman, Mrs. W. S. Simms, 3356 Cochise Dr., Atlanta, Ga. 30339, by January 10. Information desired: Date of show; city or town where it will be held; sponsor of show; show address or building; and the name and address of person to contact for information.

Early Shows:

March 13-14 — Oakland, Calif. — by the Northern California Daffodil Society at Lakeside Park Garden Center, 666 Bellevue Ave.; information: V. H. Clemens, 98 Fairlawn Dr., Berkeley, Calif. 94708.

March (date not set) — Dallas, Texas — State Show by the Texas Daffodil Society at the Dallas Garden Center; information: Mrs. J. R. Hensley, Sr., 4418 Goodfellow Dr., Dallas, Texas 75229.

March 19-29 (tentative) — Fayetteville, Ga. — by the Fayette Garden Club at the Fayetteville Masonic Hall; information: Mrs. Bobby W. Hart, 125 Laurien St., Fayetteville, Ga. 30214.

March 20-21 — Hernando, Miss. — State Show by the Garden Study Club at the De Soto County Youth Bldg.; information: Mrs. Edward Entrekin, Rte. 2, Box 176, Hernando, Miss. 38632.

March 20-21 — La Cañada, Calif. — Pacific Regional Show by the Southern California Daffodil Society at Descanso Gardens, 1419 Descanso Dr.; information: Dr. Harold Koopowitz, 18992 Norton St., Irvine, Calif. 92664.

March 25-26 — Atlanta, Ga. — Southeast Regional Show by the Georgia Daffodil Society, the Atlanta Garden Center and affiliated clubs at Rich's Plaza Auditorium, 45 Broad St.; information: Mrs. Jeanne Lynch, P. O. Box 4539, Atlanta, Ga. 30302.

March 27-28 — Fortuna, Calif. — by the Fortuna Garden Club at the Fortuna Morning Club House, 608 Main St.; information: Mrs. Betty Allison, Rte. 1, Box 612, Fortuna, Calif. 95540.

March 27-28 — Memphis, Tenn. — Southern Regional Show by the Mid-South Daffodil Society at Goldsmith Garden Center; information: Miss Leslie Anderson, Rte. 3, Box 280, Hernando, Miss. 38632.

March 30-31 — Hot Springs, Ark. — State Show by the Arkansas Daffodil Society at the Arlington Hotel; information: Mrs. Jesse Cox, 228 Daffodil Lane, Hot Springs, Ark. 71901.

April 3-4 — Gloucester, Va. — by the Garden Club of Gloucester at the auditorium of the Gloucester Intermediate School (Old Gloucester High School Bldg., Rte. 17); information: Mrs. Ben B. Pickett, Ringfield, Gloucester, Va. 23061.

April 3-4 — Huntington, W. Va. — by the Huntington Council of Garden Clubs at the Huntington Galleries, 2033 McCoy Rd.; information: Mrs. Ben A. Bagby, 619 Amanda Dr., Ashland, Ky. 41101.

April 3-4 — Nashville, Tenn. — State Show by the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at Tennessee Botanical Gardens, Cheekwood; information: Mrs. Richard H. Frank, Jr., Hill Road, Brentwood, Tenn. 37027.

Later Shows: (Full information will be given in the March issue.)

April 10 — Paducah, Ky. (Mrs. Raymond Roof)

April 10 — Warsaw, Va. Garden Club of Virginia (Mrs. B. B. Morris)

April 10 — Washington, D.C. Washington Daffodil Society

April 17-18 — Hampton, Va. (Mrs. Francis J. Klein, Sr.)

April 20 — Chillicothe, Ohio (Mrs. John Davis)

April 20 — Princeton, N.J. (Mrs. Alan Carrick)

April 21-22 — Baltimore, Md.

April 23-24 — Philadelphia, Pa. — National Show (Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen)

April 28-29 — Greenwich, Conn.

May 1-2 — Columbus, Ohio

May 4-5 — Cleveland, Ohio — Midwest Regional Show (Wells Knierim)

May 5-6 — Worcester, Mass. — New England Regional Show

HERE AND THERE

Newsletters have been received from the Middle Atlantic and Northeast Regions, the Northern California Daffodil Society, the Washington Daffodil Society, the Tasmanian Daffodil Council, and the Australian Daffodil Society. The latter publication reprinted "Suggestions for New Exhibitors," attributed to "the American Daffodil Society, Inc., Journal," but it seems instead to have been from a flier of the Washington Daffodil Society.

The Tasmanian newsletter includes an article, "The Neglected Divisions," commenting on the paucity of new cultivars in Divisions 5-9 developed in Australia. Mr. H. J. Heazlewood writes that in Australia "in Divisions 5-6 . . . over the past 20 years, not one new cultivar has been seen on the show benches in seedling classes. Division 8 is still neglected, with hardly a new cultivar appearing anywhere, the latest as far as I can find is Highfield Beauty, produced by the late Henry Mott about 20 years ago . . . The best known and most vigorous tazetta in my opinion is Pleiades, raised by the late C. E. Radcliffe; it is the only Tasmanian raised tazetta of which I can find a record, except Highfield Beauty mentioned earlier . . . The only Tasmanian raised jonquil I know of is one called Oakwood, raised by the late S. Bisdee. Very late flowering, deep golden yellow. From Oakwood I have a number of seedlings coming on; by using pollen of earlier cultivars I am trying to get earlier flowers . . . Looking through Tasmanian early registrations I cannot find any mention of locally raised cyclamineus. Last year Miss Bjerring showed me one of her seedlings with a pink cup which showed promise, but I understand it has been lost . . . In the triandrus section, I have found mention of one locally raised by Bisdee called Moon Faines, but evidently it had a short life. I have found the triandrus section the most difficult to grow and keep . . . In Division 9 we are still growing and exhibiting flowers registered between 1900 and 1920. I can find no record of Tasmanian raised poets. Lateness and sameness I think is the cause."

Apropos of lateness and poets, we hear that in New Zealand a late season daffodil show is being held, which is expected to result in new interest in poets.

WORLD DAFFODIL CONVENTION NEW ZEALAND, SEPTEMBER 15-18, 1976

The National Daffodil Society of New Zealand will host the first International Daffodil Conference in Lower Hutt, North Island, on September 15-18, 1976 in connection with their North Island Daffodil Show.

Tentative plans for a New Zealand Daffodil Tour have been made to give overseas visitors an opportunity to visit daffodil plantings in both the North and South Islands as well as the beautiful natural scenery of New Zealand, including the geothermal area of Rotorua, the Mt. Egmont National Park, and the renowned Pukeiti Rhododendron Sanctuary, the prosperous dairy-lands of the North Island and the sheep — 60 million of them — with lambs! After the convention in Lower Hutt, near Wellington, the tour will continue to the South Island to see the beautiful Southern Alps and glaciers of the Mt. Cook area, the famous fiord at Milford Sound, the lake area of Queenstown, and finally the garden city of Christchurch, where the South Island National Daffodil show will end the tour.

The tentative itinerary suggested by Phil Phillips:

- | | | |
|-------|-----|--|
| Sept. | 2 | Assemble in Auckland, North Island |
| | 3 | Sightseeing in Auckland and environs |
| | 4 | Bus to Morrinsville for daffodil show and gardens; a Maori hangi (banquet) in Hamilton |
| | 5 | Bus to Rotorua |
| | 6-7 | Thermal wonderland, Maori cultural village |
| | 9 | Bus to Otorohanga, visit Phil Phillips' daffodil farm |
| | 10 | Waitoma Caves, the glow-worms and kiwi house |
| | 11 | Bus to New Plymouth via Awakino Gorge |
| | 12 | Pukeiti Rhododendron Sanctuary, Mt. Egmont |
| | 13 | Bus to Palmerston North via Wanganui; evening entertainment by Manawatu daffodil growers |
| | 14 | Morning tour of Manawatu, lunch at Woodville Farm and on to Wellington. |
| 15-18 | | World Daffodil Convention. National Daffodil Show, symposiums, entertainment |
| | 19 | By ferry to Picton, South Island |
| | 20 | Bus to Nelson, fruit growing area |
| 21-22 | | Fox and Franz Josef glaciers, air flights in small planes landing on glaciers |
| | 23 | Bus to Queenstown via Haast Pass |
| 24-26 | | Queenstown. Air flight to Milford; launch trip on Milford Sound Fiord |
| | 27 | Bus to Mt. Cook via Lindis Pass |
| | 28 | Bus to Christchurch. South Island National Daffodil Show |
| | 29 | Visit Botanic Gardens and daffodil growers |
| | 30 | Fly to Auckland and end tour. |

For those who can not stay the entire period, it will be possible to go directly to Wellington on September 15 for the World Daffodil Convention and join the tour for the South Island. Air New Zealand has concession rates for stays from 21 to 45 days and special group rates (with no stopovers) with no time limit on return flight.

More detailed information on the itinerary and the air, hotel, food, and bus costs will be in the March Journal. The above itinerary may be condensed to a 21-day tour.

—WELLS KNIERIM

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

Will Daffodils Self-pollinate?

To my knowledge there have been no "controlled" studies in daffodils, so we have to depend on the observations of amateur naturalists. My feeling is that if standard daffodils are growing happily they will reproduce asexually and will be self-sterile for all practical purposes, so there is no need to de-anther the flower when cross-pollinating. We have seen Div. 3c and Div. 9 flowers in which the stigma was completely covered by the anthers and some will gradually extrude beyond the anthers — others remain at about the same level. If these flowers were not self-sterile they would set tremendous seed pods and the population explosion would eventually choke out the cultivar. I would postulate that nature has designed an enzyme system that prevents this self-destruction by rejecting the pollen of the same flower. If, however, the cultivar is growing under extremely adverse conditions or if the bulb is mortally wounded by disease or herbicide nature will deactivate the enzyme system to allow self-pollination and preservation of the plant by seed production, with a chance of relocation in more favorable soil — more fertile or less contaminated by herbicide. Murray Evans has told me and I have confirmed that 3, 4, or 5-year-old seedlings can survive a dose of herbicide that is fatal to older blooming varieties.

I think it is a waste of precious time to de-anther most flowers. If I can get a good daub of pollen on the stigma I don't bother; if the stigma is obscured by the anthers I pull them out with a mosquito hemastat or sometimes "cone" them out, using a small scalpel.

Selfed does not mean open-pollinated and should not be used in that way. If you want to "self" a cultivar someone has suggested using pollen from another flower of that cultivar (and if you want to make sure, use a measured dose of Atrazine in the soil). Of course species daffodils are a different ball game.

—WILLIAM A. BENDER

Some Notable Crosses

". . . I will say, for those of you who weren't at Portland, that I got two of the most exciting pinks this year that I could hope for. Both are in the Cool Flame-Rubythroat vein, one with a rather frilled cup and in the style of Coral Ribbon, the other a more tailored flower with trim, deep red-pink cup. Very white perianths on both. The first is from Evans J-18 (Green Island \times Accent) \times Dorwin seedling (Melody Lane \times Rima). The second was from Precedent \times the same Dorwin seedling, and it has Precedent's perianth. Also had a fine lavender flower from this last cross. I have just dug the bulbs of all of these and they seem in good condition. The other notable cross was Ardour \times Falstaff, and I think this is the cross of the century for 2a reds. They are consistently elegant, diverse, and sunproof, which is the last thing you would expect from Ardour. I intend to line out the entire cross at 6-inch intervals so as to give them a chance to do their best. I can't throw any away.

—ROBERT S. JERRELL

MUSINGS AND MEANDERINGS

By POETICUS

1975 was the year of color—also of substance and form in daffodils—as well as being one of the latest, coolest seasons in recent years. The pinks verged on having a “colour” that would make Mrs. Richardson jealous. Daffodils like Fiery Flame, Ambergate, Alturist, and Rio Rouge lit up gardens with uncommonly red perianths. Perhaps the greatest joy was in the glowing rich color of the golden daffodils like Strathkanaird and Carrickbeg and the gold and flaming red of Falstaff, Loch Stac, and Vulcan. It was a long wait but daffodils were at their best this year right down to the last Loch Stac and Beryl.

The 1976 ADS Convention in Philadelphia is shaping up into one of those affairs that will attract great numbers of daffodil lovers from this country and abroad. Convention Chairman Dr. Bill Bender and his team have planned and organized a great daffodil extravaganza including a big show, meetings both entertaining and instructive, and commercial exhibits of the northern hemisphere's finest blooms. A heavy turnout of professional growers from England, Ireland, and Holland is expected and (who knows?) perhaps Murray and Stella Evans will be there along with Grant and Mrs. Mitsch.

Mr. J. S. B. Lea says that he hopes to attend, since there seems to be no conflict with the London show. Sir Frank Harrison, of Ballydorn, the Knight of the Green Cupped Daffodil, says that he and Patricia Harrison hope to be there whether or not it conflicts with the London show. Official duties could, however, prevent his coming. Jack Gerritsen, who made his first Engleheart Cup entry this year, is due to visit this country. He sent his lovely daughter, Marianne, to the Williamsburg Convention in 1973. This spring Marianne presented Jack with a handsome grandson.

Speaking of Jack Gerritsen brings to mind split-corona daffodils. The excellent recent introductions of Mr. Gerritsen and Aaron Kanouse (and those that the Mitsch daughters have on the shelf) have put the collars in the daffodil mainstream. In fact this split-collar thing seems to be going around. Roberta Watrous exhibited the first known split-corona miniature this year. It was a little golden trumpet-like flower with the trumpet split far back and with feathery tips extending outward. Sure enough, one of its parents was a Gerritsen miniature trumpet, Lilliput.

In the December 1974 Journal Bill Ticknor of Falls Church, Virginia, wrote that Minnow, the miniature tazetta, grew for him with wild abandon. Poeticus checked his own records and found that a single bulb received in 1967 had become a veritable school of Minnows by 1975. The one bulb received in 1967 had become 14 in 1971. In 1973 48 bulbs were dug and 6 were sent back to the donor of the original one. Seven were planted in one location and 35 in another. This summer both plantings were dug and the 7 had become 23 bulbs, mostly double or triple nosers. The 35 bulbs had increased to 95, including double and triple nosers, rounds, and slabs. The Minnow school should produce 100 blooms next year. Since Minnow has won ADS Miniature Gold and White Ribbons it is vying with Matthew Zandbergen's Tête-a-Tête for the position of top miniature.

Speaking of miniatures, Marianne Kuijpet, nee Gerritsen, is not the only

one to produce a miniature daffodil grower. Brent and Elizabeth Heath of the Daffodil Mart are to be congratulated on the birth of Dorothy Hilman Heath on February 14 of this year.

Brent and Elizabeth attended this year's convention and were as big-eyed as every one else about the Oregon daffodils. With the enthusiasm of youth Brent continues to forge ahead in his novelty bulb business. He reports having all of the stock of some marvelous Mitsch pink seedlings and reverse bicolors that he may well name in time. He is proud of the new bulb digger he acquired and the unusually large bulbs he is digging this year.

New Zealand's ambassador of daffodils, Phil Phillips, and his wife, Esme, made a good will and observation tour of this country. He is a man of fast movement and darting eyes that miss very little. One needs only to read his article on stems in an earlier Journal to know that he speaks with authority on daffodils. While he finds much to admire in our daffodil shows he feels we are restrictive in our schedules and judging. Phil has a phenomenal ability to name correctly any daffodil that he sees. Poeticus is tempted to organize a contest — a sort of naming bee — between Phil and Matthew Zandbergen. I would line up about 2,000 different daffodils and let them name them right down the row. Only Dr. Throckmorton's computer could compete with either one.

George Tarry, of Cresna, Well Lane, Ness, Wirrall, Merseyside, Cheshire, England, aside from having one of the most peculiar of all addresses, is a daffodil man of many parts. He is indefatigable in his pursuit of daffodil activities and global in his connections. Writer, photographer, hybridizer, showman, and correspondent, his entries turn up in the best British shows and his daffodil articles appear around the world. He has sent seed to this country and to Australia and he has sent pollen gathered in April to be used in September in the Antipodes. Many of our members have enjoyed his slides and those who haven't should contact Mrs. Kent Ford in Clifton Forge, Virginia. In a few years we may admire his daffodils, as the seedlings he is raising have the potential to win the Engleheart Cup.

THE JOS FLOWER

By JIM PEARCE, *Witham, England*

Some years ago, while working at a missionary training college, I had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of a young Chinese couple who were greatly interested in the English form of gardening, and so we became quite firm friends. This association was, as one might anticipate, to pay handsome dividends in many ways, not least of which was the promise that, at the appropriate time, I would be initiated into the art of preparing their sacred flower.

At the beginning of the spring term, in early January, they received a parcel of bulbs known to them as *Narcissus orientalis*, which is accepted here as a form of *N. tazetta*. Needless to add, the contents proved to be of outstandingly sized bulbs and all extremely well endowed with offsets. Using a sharp penknife my mentor made vertical cuts from the nose to within about one-third of the bulb's depth towards the base, being considerably deeper at the start, and with an accomplished dexterity that somehow prised the hitherto obscure and as yet unformed offset outwards. The result was

something resembling a globe artichoke. Any offsets that fell away were duly skewered back to the mother and in due course a number of similarly prepared bulbs were likewise joined to the first one. The ensuing format was to stand the bulbs in a flattish bowl or deep tray into which no more than half an inch of water was added. Much store was placed upon the daily routine of changing the water. A full light position was given and average room temperature of about 65° F.

I was given to understand that these bulbs are cultivated in China in much the same popular fashion that we English grow hyacinths, there being a deal of kudos to the grower who produced the largest flowering tray.

The blooms duly arrived in about 4 or 5 weeks, which is a considerable improvement upon the minimum of about 10 to 12 that it takes uncut bulbs to develop. All proved to be fully double and bore extremely healthy foliage en masse.

My reference books suggested that this species would not prove sufficiently hardy in the British Isles to be grown outdoors, but, anxious as ever to prove the point to my personal satisfaction, I sited the flowered bulbs immediately in favorable quarters in the open ground. During the summer the foliage grew apace and eventually took the accepted course. There followed a particularly severe winter and that alas completed my fascinating excursion into the realms of the Chinese Jos Flower.

A POSTSHOW DAFFODIL SHOW

By SALLY HOHN, Staunton, Virginia

The daffodils sent by Mrs. Richardson for display at the Washington Daffodil Society show last April were delayed in transit, and did not reach Washington until the second day of the show. Among those coming to the show that day were two sisters from Staunton, Virginia, one a teacher at Mary Baldwin College. Because of their interest they were given many of the Richardson and other daffodils to take back to Staunton at show closing time. One of the sister wrote later to tell how the flowers were used and enjoyed.

We left the Washington show late Sunday afternoon with many of the blue ribbon winners (quite a few of Mrs. Armstrong's) and the beautiful Richardson display filling the back of the station wagon. People gathered around our car as we were loading up at the Arboretum, and we attracted a similar crowd at the restaurant on the way home. It was really the nicest kind of experience with "the public." It is also fun to brag and show off such extraordinary and cheerful flowers — especially if you have made it clear that you aren't the party responsible for their beauty.

The following afternoon the girls in Bonnie's spring flora class at Mary Baldwin divided all the blooms into groups by division and subdivision, made display cards, arranged the best Richardson daffodils in bottles with boxwood, and by adding a few others from the show were able to fill out a complete classification (Div. I-XI). They then transported it from the Science Center to the Library, the procession of girls bearing daffodils going in single file. Bonnie reports that it was charming to see the classification marching in

order. In the Library they set up a beautiful display. Much to our surprise it lasted about four days — remember, these flowers had been transported to the show and had seen some service there.

The flora class really benefitted from actually working with hundreds of blooms while learning the classification. Several of the girls drew beautiful pictures of the characteristic flowers in each division.

As for the display in the Library, it was a huge success, attracted many compliments, and was removed with regret. I don't think there were many flowers thrown away as *that* show was dismantled!

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

By DR. GLENN DOOLEY, *Bowling Green, Ky.*

It is comforting to note that in the show reports some of the older varieties are among the winners. These may be recommended to a beginner. Most beginners are quite reluctant to pay much for a single bulb. Their interest can be developed to such an extent that they will want to buy more modern daffodils. Again, daffodil shows can do much to excite their interest. There is fun in getting a new grower started and to watch him develop his tastes.

Maurice Worden, of Mill Valley, California, has given us some additional information regarding his success in growing bulblets from split bulbs and scaled bulbs. He states that Benomyl is the greatest boon to daffodil culture. He mixes it with wetted vermiculite and places this mixture in 2-quart milk cartons. The sliced bulblets are planted in this mixture, and the cartons are buried in the garden with soil level with the surface. The bottoms of the cartons are cut out to allow the roots to penetrate downward. He is getting a great deal of satisfaction out of this bulblet multiplication.

Dave Karnstedt has written of how well some daffodils perform for him in Minnesota. The poets Actaea and Cantabile grow like weeds, and he has some bulblets from open-pollinated Tannahill. He has grown some tazettas outdoors. The plants usually start growth in October. Later the leaf tips are frozen down, but the plants are protected by a hay mulch and heavy snows. So far there have been no blooms for him.

Recently I had the pleasure of meeting and visiting with Venice Brink in Nashville, Illinois. This fine gentleman possesses a tremendous amount of daffodil knowledge. He believes that a goodly number of Edwin Powell's introductions found their way into some of the floral plantings in and around St. Louis. It would be a marvelous accomplishment if some grower with knowledge of the Powell introductions could make the numerous identifications. This early American hybridizer should be given recognition. This can best be done by planting his introductions in some selected floral garden.

Midge Ilgenfritz, of Mamaroneck, New York, wrote about an educational exhibit in one of their shows. She took one division such as Division 3. This was broken down into the respective classes, and selected daffodils were staged in each class. This would be difficult to accomplish for a 3d class. Another possibility is an exhibit of various health problems affecting daffodils. An exhibit of seedlings staged along with their parents is an interesting educational display. Midge reported a seedling from Mabel Taylor × Camellia that was a lovely pink double.

Some growers including myself report that their plantings are becoming

more and more crowded. From time to time there has been a suggestion that we turned our gardens on edge and plant on both sides. Perhaps this was what Cathy Riley had in mind when she reported changing the horizontal rows to vertical rows. Perhaps she has a hillside available for her daffodils. Anyway, rows arranged vertically are more subject to soil erosion than horizontal ones.

The demands for miniatures far exceed the available supply. Miniatures have a way of intriguing any grower. Our new member in Downingtown, Pennsylvania, Jane Batchelor, gave us a list of the miniatures she grows. Her list is fantastic, but she does indicate that some few barely hold their own. Her recent misfortune was an invasion of the daffodil fly. Every grower must be aware at all times that such a creature will infect a daffodil planting. Therefore an immediate attack must be made on it. Chlordane dust is most effective. Another grower has complained about nematodes. The daffodil nematode is a difficult problem to control. The usual garden nematode can be controlled by marigold plantings during the summer.

Nancy Wilson, of Berkeley, California, always gives us some exciting information on daffodils whose names are strange to most of us. *N. tazetta panizianus* is a small Paper White that grows some 8 inches tall. It is not on the ADS Approved List of Miniatures. In areas suitable for it, it is found in many rows in old garden plantings and attracts much attention with its delightful blooms. She reports that her mother grows several daffodils from seeds in pots. Her prize one is *N. hedreanthus*. Her seven little bulbs grew 2½ inches high. One gave a split corona, most blooms set seed.

Consistently, throughout the several Robins, there is an expression of disappointment that the Rose Ribbons for standard and miniature seedlings have been eliminated from the shows. While most seedlings may not rate such a high award, the local hybridizers would like to see every incentive given them. A good seedling display in our shows will do much to stimulate interest.

Why not join one of the several Robins? There are vacancies that would be most valuable for those growing daffodils in many areas. There are several states that do not have any representatives. Let us fill those gaps!

A TISKET, A TASKET — IT'S A MAY BASKET

My first introduction to Poet daffodils was when I was a very small girl in a Kansas town. It was a custom to create fancy May baskets and fill them with flowers. We went out on the eve of May first and hung these baskets on the door knobs of our best friends calling out "May Basket". Mother's garden contributed sweetheart roses, lilacs, lilies of the valley, bleeding hearts and *Narcissus poeticus*, all such delightful fragrant flowers. The nostalgic Poets have remained favorites throughout the years.

—MRS. WILLIAM HUMPHREY

PHOTOGRAPHS, ANYONE?

Our member, Mrs. Richard G. Willard, has written a book on gardening, and her publisher is looking for illustrations. She has asked for the help of ADS members in finding black-and-white photographs of *N. asturiensis*, *N. viridiflorus*, and of Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans, preferably associated with their daffodils. Please send what you have directly to Mrs. Willard. (199 Griswold Road, Wethersfield, Conn. 06109)

U. S. REGISTRATIONS IN 1975

Reported by MRS. KENNETH B. ANDERSON, Registration Chairman

American registrants of new daffodils and their registrations for 1975 are:
 Evans, Murray W.; Corbett, Oreg.: Big John, Cataract, Chelan, Chorale,
 Dividend, Nehalem, Parfait, Plaza, Replete, Satsuma, Suede, Vermilion.
 Fowlds, Matthew (by Grant Mitsch): Heidi (temp. name), Tiny Tot.

Havens, Elise (by Grant Mitsch): Dawn Blush, Graduation, Lime Chiffon,
 Water Music.

Link, Mrs. Goethe; Brooklyn, Ind.: Lucy Jane, Phebe, Sheilah.

Mitsch, Grant; Canby, Oreg.: At Dawning, Atom, Barbet, Cherry Spot,
 Cockatoo, Dotterel, Green Gold, High Repute, Hummingbird, Impresario,
 Lapwing, Limpkin, Lyrebird, Pastel Gem, Peaceful, Phantom, Plover,
 Ptarmigan, Rhea, Space Ship, Symphonette, Teal, Tigard, Toucan, Tropic
 Isle, Widgeon, Wood Nymph.

Simmons, Mrs. H. H.; Seattle, Wash.: Mount Baker.

Throckmorton, Tom D.; Des Moines, Iowa: Champagne Magnum, Cherry
 Bounce, Ghost Dancer, Lalique, Late Snow, Lilac Shadows, The Benson,
 Winged Easter.



REGISTRATIONS

Measurements given are: height (H.); diameter of flower (F.); length of perianth segments (P. segs.); length of corona, (C. lgth.); diameter of corona (C. diam.). Color code will follow class, when given.

At Dawning (Mitsch) 1b PP; early midseason; H. 40 cm.; F. 90 mm.; P. segs. 35 mm., white; C. lgth. 35 mm.; C. diam. 30 mm.; pale pink shading to cream base, medium size pink trumpet, very neat tailored form. C38/1. (Radiation × Rima).

Atom (Mitsch) 6a YYY; early; H. 17 cm.; F. 40 mm.; P. segs. 16 mm., deep yellow; C. lgth. 18 mm.; C. diam. 14 mm.; deep yellow. Perianth strongly reflexed, trumpet has nicely frilled rolled flange. C47/2 (Wee Bee × *N. cyclamineus*)

Barbet (Mitsch) 2b PPP; late midseason; H. 33 cm.; F. 85 mm.; P. segs. white; C. lgth. 37 mm.; C. diam. 42 mm., deep clear rose pink, perhaps the deepest in color, considering it is neither orange or red. G36/1 (A5/8 (Caro Nome × Accent) × A34/10 (Precedent × Carita))

Big John (Evans) 1d WY; midseason; H. 48 cm.; F. 125 mm.; P. segs. 50 mm., sulphur yellow; C. lgth. 50 mm.; C. diam. 38 mm., white, narrow yellow rim. L-50 (Daydream × Bethany)

Cataract (Evans) 1c WW; early midseason; H. 47 cm.; F. 120 mm.; P. segs. 50 mm., white; C. lgth. 50 mm.; C. diam. 50 mm., white. M-90 (Sdlg. (Zero × Kanchenjunga) × Vigil))

- Champagne Magnum (Throckmorton) 2b GYY; late midseason; H. 53 cm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm.; green eye with remaining corona tinted greenish yellow. Looks like a taller Green Island with shorter, broader cup. T/56/3/1 (Easter Moon \times Irish Coffee)
- Chelan (Evans) 2d YW; late midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 92 mm.; P. segs. 37 mm., sulphur yellow; C. lgth. 30 mm.; C. diam. 37 mm., white. Resembles Daydream, but taller, faces up better, perianth lighter shade of yellow. H 16 (Daydream \times Bethany)
- Cherry Bounce (Throckmorton) 3b RRR; late midseason; H. 46 cm.; P. segs. 37 mm.; white; C. lgth. 10 mm., cherry red. A very round flower with true cherry red small cup. T/65/2/8 (Gossamer \times Aircastle)
- Cherry Spot (Mitsch) 3b OOO; late midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 102 mm.; P. segs. 47 mm., white with yellow halo at base of segments; C. lgth. 15 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., vivid orange red. Perianth whiter than either parent. F 138/4 (Artillery \times Avenger)
- Chorale (Evans) 3b YR; late midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., white; C. lgth. 10 mm.; C. diam. 25 mm., yellow, edged red. H-53 (Falaise \times Actaea)
- Cockatoo (Mitsch) 2b LLL; midseason; H. 48 cm.; F. 125 mm.; P. segs. 52 mm., milk white; C. lgth. 43 mm.; C. diam. 53 mm., very pale lemon. A very large flower borne on tall strong stems. Good poise and substance for such a large flower. B 18/1 (Empress of Ireland \times White Prince)
- Dawn Blush (Havens) 2b PPP; midseason; H. 48 cm.; F. 112 mm.; P. segs. 51 mm., white; C. lgth. 31 mm.; C. diam., pink; one of the truest pinks with flared bowl-shaped crown. F E J 8/5 (Precedent \times Carita)
- Dividend (Evans) 1a YY; late midseason; H. 42 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 30 mm.; C. diam. 38 mm., yellow. F-266/8 (Lunar Sea \times Bethany)
- Dotteral (Mitsch) 2d WWL; late midseason; H. 54 cm.; F. 95 mm.; P. segs. 39 mm., clear light lemon; C. lgth. 22 mm.; C. diam. 36 mm., lemon fading to white except for narrow frill of lemon. A very round smooth flower with perianth segments slightly incurved. F 136/2 (Aircastle \times Daydream)
- Ghost Dancer (Throckmorton) 3b YOY; late; H. 47 cm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 12 mm., green-yellow eye with a broad band of deep orange and a glittering rim of yellow-gold. Resembles Foxfire. T/68/19/2 (Old Satin \times Green Howard)
- Graduation (Havens) 2b WWP; midseason; H. 33 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 43 mm., white; C. lgth. 40 mm.; C. diam., white shading to pink near rim. Very white perianth and flower of trumpet character although not by measurement. E6-1/1 (Empress of Ireland \times Accent)
- Green Gold (Mitsch) 2d YYY; late midseason; H. 47 cm.; F. 115 mm.; P. segs. 32 mm., very soft luminous greenish yellow; C. lgth. 50 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., same color as perianth becoming paler. Resembles Top Notch but a greener yellow and larger flower. It makes consistently perfectly formed flowers. B 36/14 (Playboy \times Daydream)
- Heidi (Fowlds) (name will be changed) 7b YYY; late; H. 23 cm.; F. 26 mm.; P. segs. 8 mm., clear yellow; C. lgth. 3 mm.; C. diam. 10 mm., yellow. Resembles Pixie but with more vigor and a prolific bloomer. (*N. juncifolius* \times *N. jonquilla*)

- High Repute (Mitsch) 2b PPP; late midseason; H. 42 cm.; F. 108 mm.; P. segs. 46 mm., white; C. lgth. 22 mm.; C. diam. 53 mm., salmon pink slightly suffused orange. Very rounded flowers with nearly flat crown. B37/11 (Precedent \times Accent)
- Hummingbird (Mitsch) 6a YYY; early; H. 20 cm.; F. 60 mm.; P. segs. 25 mm., clear deep yellow; C. lgth. 22 mm.; C. diam. 15 mm., clear deep yellow, a quite distinct cyclamineus hybrid, having the characteristic reflexing of this class but unique from other small hybrids. F O 15/2 ((A52/R100/4 \times *N. cyclamineus*) \times ?)
- Impresario (Mitsch) 2d WWY; early midseason; H. 40 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm., pale lemon deepening with age; C. lgth. 30 mm.; C. diam. 43 mm., pale lemon, fading to white with good rim. Resembles Halolight but better form. Perianth reflexes slightly. F 88/2 (W 12/1 \times Salem)
- Late Snow (Throckmorton) 3c GWW; late; H. 54 cm.; F. 10 cm.; P. segs. 44 mm., white; C. lgth. 9 mm., green eyed white; small cupped, broader petaled Bryher with crystalline firm substance, shorter neck, better poise, flat perianth. (Old Satin \times Bryher)
- Lalique (Throckmorton) 3a GYY; late midseason; H. 52 cm.; P. segs. 42 mm., pale beige yellow; C. lgth. 13 mm., opens glistening white with yellow cup and rapidly goes thru greenish beige coloration of Aircastle or Beige Beauty and ultimately becomes a true 3d with beige perianth and white cup. T/65/2/1 (Gossamer \times Aircastle)
- Lapwing (Mitsch) 5b YYY; midseason; H. 40 cm.; F. 80 mm.; P. segs. 35 mm., white; C. lgth. 22 mm.; C. diam. 32 mm., lemon yellow. Resembles Tuesday's Child, usually one but sometimes two blooms per stem. Much substance. CO11/1 (Silver Bells \times ?)
- Lilac Shadows (Throckmorton) 2b PPP; late midseason; H. 38 cm.; F. 8.2 cm.; P. segs. 38 mm., white; C. lgth. 22 mm., lilac. A sister seedling of Ecru with true lilac colored cup which does not fade. T/67/7/4 (Easter Moon \times Rose Caprice)
- Lime Chiffon (Havens) 1d WWW; late midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 95 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., ivory with green cast; C. lgth. 40 mm.; C. diam. 50 mm., pale ivory, slight green cast. Flared, ruffled, and fringed crown, quite green. E 64-6/1 (Daydream \times Empress of Ireland)
- Limpkin (Mitsch) 2b YWY; late midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 102 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm., ivory white, very rounded; C. lgth. 18 mm.; C. diam. 43 mm., ivory, narrow gold rim, sometimes with white area next to rim. Resembles Aircastle, with slightly larger cup; does not take on as much beige color as it ages. Individual segments sometimes slightly incurved. A beautiful rounded flower, looks but does not measure, like a 3b. D21/2 (Aircastle \times Homage)
- Lucy Jane (Link) 9 GYR; late; H. 34.5 cm.; F. 73 mm.; P. segs. 35 mm., white; C. lgth. 6 mm.; C. diam. 20 mm., pod green 061 (H.C.C.), Canary 2/2, brick red 016. Resembles Sea Green, fringed cup, better form, flat overlapping perianth, thick heavy substance, smooth texture with sheen, rather short neck and strong stiff stem. 1962/1 (Milan \times Sea Green)
- Lyrebird (Mitsch) 3d WWG; late midseason; H. 46 cm.; F. 93 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., pale lemon, reflexed; C. lgth. 13 mm.; C. diam. 36 mm., lemon, becoming white, gray center. A unique flower with well formed reflexed perianth and saucer-shaped crown that becomes almost white. H123/3 (Irish Coffee \times Richardson 3d seedling)

- Mount Baker (Simmons) 2b YYY; late; H. 45 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm., white; C. lgth. 20 mm.; C. diam., yellow. D.W.69 (Duke of Windsor × ?)
- Nehalem (Evans) 3b GWY; midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 108 mm.; P. segs. 47 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., green, white, yellow; G-40 (Carolina × (Rubra × Otranto) × Marshfire)
- Parfait (Evans) 4 WWP; early midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs., 45 mm.; white; C. white and pink; L-43/3 (Pink Chiffon × Accent)
- Pastel Gem (Mitsch) 2a YPP; midseason; H. 42 cm.; F. 94 mm.; P. segs., 40 mm.; pale lemon; C. lgth. 29 mm.; C. diam. 39 mm., lemon suffused with pink; unique coloring. F25/3 (Leonaine × Daydream)
- Peaceful (Mitsch) 2b OOO; late midseason; H. 40 cm.; F. 94 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm., milk white; C. lgth. 18 mm.; C. diam. 27 mm., orange with yellow rim. Resembles Blarney, with deeper corona. V1/1 (Artist's Model × Blarney's Daughter)
- Phantom (Mitsch) 11 PPP; early midseason; H. 40 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 37 mm., ivory white; C. lgth. 27 mm.; C. diam. 72 mm., pale pink. Unusual split corona both in color and form. D7/2 (Accent × Q97/2)
- Phebe (Link) 9 GYO; late; H. 32.5 cm.; F. 62 mm.; P. segs. 28 mm., white; C. lgth. 5 mm.; C. diam. 18 mm., eye cypress green 59 (H.C.C.), amber yellow 505, rim burnt orange 014. Resembles Sidelight, with larger cup, more brilliantly colored, very fringed on rim, heavy substance, good stiff neck, texture smooth with sheen. 1962/2 (Sidelight × Sea Green)
- Plaza (Evans) 2d YW; midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 43 mm., lemon yellow; C. lgth. 35 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., white; I-22 (Bethany × (Binkie × 1d sdg.))
- Plover (Mitsch) 2 b PPP; late midseason; H. 48 cm.; F. 112 mm.; P. segs. 50 mm., white, very rounded; C. lgth. 26 mm.; C. diam. 48 mm., soft apricot pink, saucer shaped. Resembles High Repute, but taller, cup not as large and appears to be a faster increaser. F33/20 (Precedent × Carita)
- Ptarmigan (Mitsch) 2d WWY; midseason; H. 42 cm.; F. 76 mm.; P. segs. 34 mm., glowing lemon yellow; C. lgth. 28 mm.; C. diam. 30 mm., lemon, fading to nearly white; resembles Daydream, but much smaller, its only jonquilla characteristic. D32/1 (Daydream × *N. jonquilla*)
- Replete (Evans) 4 WWP; early midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm., white; corona white and pink. L-43/1 (Pink Chiffon × Accent)
- Rhea (Mitsch) 2b PPP; late midseason; H. 44 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 41 mm., white; C. lgth. 31 mm.; C. diam. 42 mm., clear pink. Resembles Flamingo, with a broader perianth and is more vigorous and a faster propagator. X45/4 (Accent × Flamingo)
- Satsuma (Evans) 1a YYP; midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 42 mm.; C. diam. 38 mm., yellow, turns pinkish buff. K-39/1 (Daydream × New Era)
- Sheilah (Link) 9 GYR; late; H. 31 cm.; F. 75 mm.; P. segs. 35 mm., white; C. lgth. 4mm.; C. diam. 16 mm., cypress green 59 (H.C.C.), yellow dresden 64, burnt orange 014 rim. Resembles Thomas Hardy, but larger, better coloring, smoother texture, heavy substance with sheen. Good stiff stem. 2157 (Tannahill × Thomas Hardy)
- Space Ship (Mitsch) 2b WP; late midseason; H. 48 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 43 mm., milk white, very overlapping; C. lgth. 30 mm.; C. diam., 70 mm.,

- deep salmon rose, very large bowl shape, the deepest pink to have this bowl shape. F67/2 (A34 (Precedent × Carita) × V 38/1 (Radiation × Coral Star))
- Suede (Evans) registered in 1972 as a 2a. Due to its performance in other parts of the country it is now being re-registered as a 2d. Suede 2d; mid-season; H. 36 cm.; F. 95 mm.; P. segs. 37 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 38 mm.; C. diam. 25 mm., buff pink turning white. H-16/1 (Daydream × Bethany)
- Symphonette (Mitsch) 2a YYY; late midseason; H. 52 cm.; F. 103 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., soft lemon with white halo; C. lgth. 32 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm.; soft lemon, narrow corona. Resembles Top Notch. B36/31 (Playboy × Daydream)
- Teal (Mitsch) 1d WWW; early midseason; H. 38 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs., 44 mm., golden lemon, iridescent; C. lgth. 45 mm.; C. diam. 45 mm., white. The perianth is deeper in color than in most reverse bicolors. F76/1 (Handcross × Salem)
- The Benson (Throckmorton) 2a YYY; late midseason; H. 48 cm.; P. segs. 40 mm., pale yellow; C. lgth. 16 mm., darker yellow. T66/3/6 (Easter Moon × Irish Coffee)
- Tigard (Mitsch) 2b OOO; midseason; H. 44 cm.; F. 90 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 25 mm.; C. diam. 35 mm., brilliant orange red. Resembles Arbar. Rapid increaser. V25/1 (Kilworth × Signal light)
- Tiny Tot (Fowlds) 1a YYY; early; H. 9 cm.; F. 35 mm.; P. segs. 16 mm., clear yellow. Resembles Small Talk, but paler and more uniform. Narrow but flat star-like perianth. F268/2 (Sdlg × Sdlg of *N. cyclamineus* × *N. asturiensis*)
- Toucan (Mitsch) 2a RRR; early midseason; H. 40 cm.; F. 110 mm., P. segs. 51 mm., golden yellow; C. lgth. 27 mm.; C. diam. 52 mm., brilliant orange red, the deepest red large cup seen here. Well formed deep golden perianth reflexes somewhat. Very striking. H74/5 (A4/1 (Armanda × Paricutin) × Falstaff)
- Tropic Isle (Mitsch) 4 WP; midseason; H. 48 cm.; F. 90 mm.; P. segs. white with salmon pink and ivory petals interspersed, short neck, strong stem. E21/3 (Pink Chiffon × Accent)
- Vermilion (Evans) 3 b OY; late midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 120 mm.; P. segs. 50 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm.; C. diam. 45 mm., salmon orange, yellow rim. I-19/1 (Artist's Model × Marshfire)
- Water Music (Havens) 2d WWW; early midseason; H. 33 cm.; F. 110 mm.; P. segs. 49 mm., soft pale lemon; C. lgth. 45 mm.; C. diam. 48 mm., soft lemon, turning white as it ages. Very tall stems, well formed pale lemon flowers which slowly reverse. FEJ6/1 (Nazareth × Butterscotch)
- Widgeon (Mitsch) 2a PPY; midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., soft buff toned lemon; C. lgth., 33 mm.; C. diam. 43 mm., pale lemon overlaid pink. Good sized smooth flower and quite unlike any other pink and yellow. H01/1 (Daydream × ?)
- Winged Easter (Throckmorton) 2c GWW; late midseason; H. 40 cm.; P. segs. 36 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm., green eye with evanescent tints of opalescent pink becoming white. T65/28 (Easter Moon × Waxwing)
- Wood Nymph (Mitsch) 5b WWW; late; H. 28 cm.; F. 72 mm.; P. segs. 30 mm., ivory; C. lgth. 18 mm.; C. diam. 23 mm., ivory, goblet shape. Resembles the species, from 2 triandrus hybrids. D50/1 (Honey Bells × Silver Bells)

N. RUPICOLA AND N. JUNCIFOLIUS

Members continue to complain that they order these two species, but seem to receive *N. rupicola* in both cases. A recent look at one prominent wholesaler's catalog throws some light on this. *N. juncifolius* is described as follows: "juncifolius, has always solitary small rich yellow flowers, smaller than a jonquil, with a flattish little crown. Erect glaucous leaves. March flowering. Height 4 inches."

This description fits *rupicola* rather than *juncifolius*. *N. juncifolius* has dark green leaves, not glaucous, may have more than one floret, and its cup is usually more than ½ the length of the perianth segments and not flat. Other differences between these species were noted in the September 1972 issue of the Journal, page 11.

—ROBERTA C. WATROUS

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PART TWO — DAFFODIL NAMES

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PUTTING IT BRIEFLY

I have enjoyed many interesting articles on Daffs in The Daff Jour. Daffs as I understand it are really Narks and there are many Daff types such as Trumps and Pos, Cys and Tris, and lovely Jonks and Tazzes. There are some little ones called Bulbos, although, really, all of them are bulbs.

Trump Daffs have long cors, longer than their pers. Cys do too, but their pers are trying to get away from their cors. Pos have short cors. Cors and pers come out alright on Jonks and Tris, but Tria have nodding flors and Jonks don't. Jonks are generally yel, except for little Wat.

Hybs have jumbled the chromes of all these Nark vars and have produced Daffs with all kinds of pers and cors and flors including lovely bics.

I hope I have my nom and defs correct on Narks.

—WIL TIC

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

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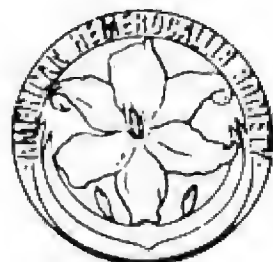
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THE COVER DRAWING

by Marie Bozievich, is of Cool Flame, a white and red 2b bred
by Grant Mitsch and registered in 1969.

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BEGINNINGS

By JAYDEE SWAFFORD, *Stone Mountain, Georgia*

When I married in 1971, I planted some daffodil bulbs in a rock garden which I had built around my in-laws' mailbox. I bought two different types of daffodils, the yellow King Alfred, and a very unusual all white type named Mount Hood. Who in the world had ever seen an all white daffodil?

The following spring I read in the newspaper about an upcoming daffodil show in Atlanta. I decided that I would take my giant King Alfreds and my rare white Mount Hoods and absolutely stop the show. I gathered up about seven blooms the morning of the show, stuck them in Coke bottles, and headed for Rich's Department Store Auditorium in Atlanta. It was very early and the store was only open to the exhibitors. I proudly marched in, bottles in each hand, and there, in a large room were all these beautiful daffodils. There were tiny ones as big as my little finger, orange cups, yellow and

white ones, orange and yellow ones, some pink cups and yes, hundreds of all white daffodils. I stared in disbelief for about five minutes. I thought for a second or two and decided those pink ones must have been sprayed and those little ones were surely the result of poor horticulture. How unfortunate that they could not grow theirs as large as mine. I suddenly decided that I had made a very big mistake and was completely out of my league. I was making a beeline for the door when a lady grabbed me by the arm and exclaimed, "Oh, I'm sure you want to exhibit those, we're so glad to see you!" I stammered out something about "just looking around," but it was of no use, the lady had an iron grip.

I was led to a work table covered with blooms and introduced to a very kind and patient lady, Mrs. Birma Abercrombie. She praised my flowers and proceeded to show me how to select and stage my blooms. I was looking for a fire exit door, a large hole in the wall, any place to run and hide. She informed me that my "King Alfreds" were actually a variety named Carlton, and who was I to argue? She praised the Mount Hoods as she filled out my exhibitors card and said they just might take a ribbon. The ordeal was finally over, and she told me to come back after the judging to see what I had won.

I stumbled over a couple of chairs and crates on my way out, looking at all those daffodils. I got to my car, looked at myself in the rear view mirror and swore that I would never, never do such a foolish presumptuous thing again. I thought to myself that those people were very nice, however. I guessed that they were just being kind, because surely my plain blooms could never win against those others. Or could they?

I went on to work and later that afternoon my curiosity got the best of me. I called the show and asked if they would mind seeing if I had won anything. I was promptly informed that according to the tally sheet, I had won three honorable mention ribbons. I asked her to check and be sure, she said no mistake, I had won three ribbons!

I went to the show the next day on my lunch hour. I was three hours late getting back to work. While at the show I learned there was a Georgia Daffodil Society and an American Daffodil Society. Also, those pink cups were really pink and the little ones were not the results of an inept gardener.

In 1972 the season was so warm my few Carltons and Mount Hoods were long gone before the Atlanta show. I went to see and learn however, and joined the Georgia Daffodil Society shortly thereafter.

In 1973, with some bulbs that were given to me, I won my first blue ribbon with three blooms of Seagull (3b, Engleheart 1895)! I also won three second place ribbons and another honorable mention. You guessed it, I was hooked. I promptly joined the American Daffodil Society.

I attended the 1974 National Convention in Cincinnati and the show was like a dream come true. I can truthfully say I have never been more impressed with a group of people. Everyone was so congenial and helpful. I particularly remember Kitty Bloomer, Mrs. Elizabeth Capen, and of course, Bill Pannill. I was most impressed with Marie Bozievich's clean sweep. When that lady writes an article in *The Daffodil Journal*, I read it about four times over. I left the convention with a list of about 200 cultivars I wanted to grow. I arrived in Stone Mountain set on ready.

As many young married people probably do, I wish I lived in a spacious home with an acre or two. However, I now live in a condominium and my ground and planting space is extremely limited. The question in the summer

1976 CONVENTION PHILADELPHIA

Dr. William Bender, Chambersburg, Penna., is Chairman of the Bicentennial Convention at the Holiday Inn, City Line, Philadelphia, Friday and Saturday, April 23 and 24, and "by Doctor's orders" we are going to have beautiful weather, a handsome show, an exciting tour of historical old Philadelphia and reception at the headquarters of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, stimulating programs, delicious meals, and a bang-up convention.

Every possible convenience is at hand for the exhibitors. There is plenty of free parking in an adjoining multi-storied parking building, and from the moment you enter this covered area you will be protected from any stray April breeze. There will be plenty of work space and the show will be held in the adjacent ballroom.

The deadline for hotel reservations is April 1, so don't delay! Come earlier and visit this interesting and historical area; stay after the convention and enjoy the neighboring states. Sunday, April 25, quite a number of gardens will be open and all are welcome to see daffodils by the thousands: naturalized, in handsome landscape settings, in small intimate gardens, in rows for easy cutting and selection, and in beds beautifully labeled for serious study.

This is one convention you simply can't miss — we want to see every one of you.

Nancy Timms
Wallingford, Penna.

of 1974 was where to plant all those daffodil bulbs I so badly wanted to order.

My father, who lives about four miles away, had a defunct fruit tree orchard and he offered to let me use that space. I think he thought it was a passing fancy and he would be cutting the orchard grass again soon.

The ground where my bulbs are planted has a rich history. It was once a chicken-coop area, then a poorly kept fruit tree orchard. The fruit trees were cut down with the exception of one still existent pear tree. After the brief orchard period, the area became a pet cemetery. I am the fourth of four daughters and many pets were acquired over the years. I hope iguanas, rabbits, caimans, etc., grow good daffodils. The ground slopes, which I hope will aid drainage. My bed is overhung by pecan and chestnut trees. I cannot be sure, this early, but I think I have a good spot.

In the fall of 1974 I planted about 120 bulbs; there were 40 different

varieties. I tried to follow all my books' directions and my Georgia Daffodil Society members' advice. I planted basically only proven show cultivars.

I planted a few bulbs on Thanksgiving Day, 1974. The others did not get in the ground, due to bad weather and my employment until December 22, 1974. Due to such late planting I only had four entries for the Atlanta show. I won two second place ribbons and two third place ribbons. I was thoroughly disappointed. I decided that the later Nashville show was the place for me. I left with everything I had. I was still lacking some of my better cultivars: Aircastle, Leonaine, Festivity, Daydream, etc. I had 19 entries and won 11 blue ribbons. Things were looking up, indeed!

One thing I've really learned and am a big believer in: grooming blooms and proper staging of flowers on the show table. I have often seen blooms haphazardly stuck in containers with dirt or mud splatters on them and I think such entries are a disgrace to the show. There is no excuse for unworthy entries in a show by an experienced exhibitor. I even saw dirt on blooms at the National Show in 1974. I feel that most of my blue ribbons have been won not by fantastic cultivars, but by meticulous grooming and staging. I am not ashamed to say that I won a blue ribbon in Nashville for a bloom of Ballygarvey 1b by "hatching" it overnight in my motel room with a sunlamp. I favor shows in which you are allowed to place your own entries. You are assured of proper placement and you can make that important last check. I hate to see an entry of three in an unpleasant arrangement. I cannot see the long wait, patience, and pressure involved in exhibition, only to fall down at the end by improper or lazy grooming and staging.

Looking thru the catalogs is like a dream journey. I had seen Achduart (3a, Lea) at the Nashville show, and like Marie Bozievich was enamoured of its beauty. The price tag was prohibitive, however. While looking at the catalogs, I started acting as if a tree had fallen on me and ordered Achduart and Inverpolly from Mr. Lea.

I took a week off from work to plant my new bulbs. To insure a normal blooming season come spring, I planted all my bulbs October 27, 1975. I am inexperienced and hope I picked the right time, because I am banking on a harsh Georgia winter. As I type this, the low tonight (January 8, 1976) is supposed to be 10° F. It looks as though I may have gambled in the right direction.

I pulled my little pick-up next to my daffodil bed on that planting day and spread out the sacks and previously engraved markers in the bed of the truck. My grandfather came down from next door and "marveled" at my craziness. He asked me "how much I had tied up in them little jonquils?" When I told him an approximate figure he just shook his head and mumbled. I bragged about my one bulb, Achduart, that cost \$21.00. I asked him if he would like to see it and pulled it out of the sack. The bulb was covered with blue mold and was soft and squishy. I started peeling off the outer scales and soon realized the total bulb had rotted. My Grandpa promptly excused himself and left me with my misery. I have never fainted, but I think I came very near. The bulb had arrived in perfect condition. I had looked at it ten days prior and it was alright. Altogether, I lost about five other bulbs. Newcastle was the only other "expensive" bulb lost. I had never encountered this problem before and I assume the disease was basal rot. Somehow, I got the idea that the average daffodil grower would never cross paths with basal rot. I also never thought I would be bothered with bulb fly. On that same day,

while trying to plant as close as possible to a previously planted bulb of Late Sun, I accidentally dug it up. It was black and mushy and inside was a fat maggot. I opened up my *Daffodil Handbook* and found a picture of a bulb fly maggot devouring a bulb. Mine could have been the picture's twin. I did not know to sprinkle Chlordane beneath the bulbs in 1974. Thanks to the recent article in the September 1975 Journal by Mr. Knierim, I now know how to plant a little better.

The following are some first year blooming season notes. My most disappointing bloom in 1975 was Easter Moon. Mildred Simms says it takes a couple of years for it to settle down. I was most impressed with 5b Puppet from Mitsch. I exhibited a vase of three at Nashville. I was a clerk at the show and when the judges came to my entry, they almost disqualified it. They said they were unfamiliar with the cultivar and it was very unusual looking. They were just about to move it to the back of the show table when a younger student judge suggested that they reconsider. I knew I couldn't say a word so I just stood back and held my breath. They got Mitsch's catalog out and someone read his description of Puppet. As a result, I won a blue ribbon. The color of Puppet, its prolific flowering ability, and long-lasting blooms were its most admirable characteristics. I was very pleased when Marie Bozievich praised Puppet in one of her recent articles for the Journal. A blue-ribbon-destined stalk of Tête-a-Tête was felled short by a cutworm two nights before the Atlanta show. I was given more than 20 bulbs of Sweetness by Birma Abercrombie. Out of those 20 or more bulbs, I had two bloom stalks. I read in the Journal recently that one member's Sweetness blooms from holes in bricks! Perhaps I planted mine too deep and I hope they will adapt for Spring, 1976.

I ordered many new bulbs this year. I am very proud to have received many fine cultivars as gifts, also. I am thrilled to finally have Rose Royale after admiring it for so long. David Bell, Jolly Roger, and Sunapee are all new acquisitions. I also ordered Angel, Silken Sails, Coolgreany, and Foxfire. My only new miniature was Minidaf. I now grow 99 different show cultivars.

My existent daffodil bed receives a lot of wind from the north-northwest and to control this, I have started a windbreak. This windbreak consists of closely planted nandinas. Those torn petals are simply heartbreaking, and I hope this will help stop it.

I also started another project this winter — carrying cases for my exhibition blooms. I purchased a 4" thick cedar beam and have been drilling holes in various sized blocks cut from the beam. Into these holes go test tubes. I have also contracted the services of a local plastics business to construct acrylic ventilated covers for the finished boxes. Presto, a windproof, tip-proof, crush proof, protective base and covered box for exhibition blooms.

All my wonderful daffodil friends around Atlanta have been very helpful to me. I wish I lived next door to one of them, so I could just run over and ask all the questions I constantly have. Mrs. Mildred Simms has been after me to start some seedlings. She says I am young and now is the time to begin. I think I will try several this year. David Cook helps me out with my miniatures and Mrs. Margaret Tolleson has been extremely helpful. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Yarbrough have been very kind and they are very knowledgeable and enthusiastic about daffodils. Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Abercrombie are the reason I became interested in exhibiting daffodils. What a credit they are to the American Daffodil Society!

My husband looks upon my interest with daffodils as a peculiar malady. He tolerates the whole thing very well. I am a TV sports telecast widow and he is a daffodil season widower, so I guess we're even. My husband, along with other members of my family, are very much amused with my "strange" devotion. One of my brothers-in-law simply does not believe that I go to "daffydil" conventions. One of my sisters accompanied me to the Nashville show and she promptly came home and ordered \$30 worth of daffodil bulbs. My father was very pleased when I expanded my bed at planting time 1975 to double its previous size. He hopes that I will eventually have the whole orchard dug up so he won't have to cut the grass. My four-year-old nephew, while visiting his Grandpa, wanders over into my daffodil bed and comes back running into the house, wide-eyed and exclaiming, "There are arrows all over he ground and they got numbers on 'em!"

I hope the preceding will bring back pleasant memories to many veteran daffodil fanciers. Surely, everyone must have begun much the same as I have unless they were raised in a daffodil environment. I look back at my progress and look ahead at how far I must go.

I often show people my Mitsch catalog and they see a color photo of a handsome new introduction costing maybe \$50.00 per bulb. They might exclaim that their aunt or grandmother grows that one wild near the front door step. I just smile. -

ACREAGE OF DAFFODIL TYPES AND VARIETIES IN HOLLAND.

Dr. C. J. Gould of Western Washington Research and Extension Center has sent us some interesting statistics of daffodil plantings in Holland, translated from hectares to acres, from the Dutch bulb trade journal *Bloembollencultuur*. From Actaea to Yellow Sun, 142 varieties are listed, with acreage for the years 1973, 1974, and 1975 given. Carlton (1397 acres) and Golden Harvest (1056) together accounted for more than half the total acreage for 1975: 4202. Third place was held by Dutch Master, with 205 acres, and the only other cultivars with more than 100 acres each were Flower Record (122), Unsurpassable (135), and Yellow Sun (150).

Trumpets and Large Crowns (1715 and 2018 acres) accounted for almost 9/10 of the entire acreage, Doubles were next with 190 acres, followed by Small Crown (126), Tazettas (64), Cyclamineus (31), "Species and Misc." (15), Poeticus (14), Jonquil (13), Triandrus (11), and "Campernelle" (5). This last category, as distinguished from both jonquils and species, puzzles me.

Among 11 cultivars reported for 1973 and 1974 but not 1975 were those old-timers John Evelyn and Tunis. Among those appearing in 1975 but not 1973 or 1974 were two double sports from old favorites: Dick Wilden (from Carlton) and Sir Winston Churchill (from Geranium). Of the 184 cultivars placing in our 1975 Symposium 27 are reported, including five of our first-place choices: Actaea (13 acres), Armada (6.7), Silver Chimes (1.1), Tête-a-Tête (1.5), and Thalia (5.4). The fact that no figures were given for Tête-a-Tête for 1973 and 1974 makes me wonder a bit, as our friend Matthew Zandbergen has been talking about his stock of this in terms of tons for many years. The only other miniature cultivars mentioned are Baby Moon (1.1), Canaliculatus (5.6), and W. P. Milner (0.7).

MORE ON NEWER DAFFODILS

By MARIE BOZIEVICH, *Bethesda, Maryland*

This is an updating of my comments on newer daffodils which were published last spring. The valuations do not supercede those made at that time, but are amendments. Most have been made on first year bloom. However, my experience has been that if fine flowers are given good culture, they are as good in the succeeding years. Of course one should always remember that what is happy in my garden soil and climate may not grow in the same way in a different situation.

1a: No new excitement here. Cophetua (Carncairn) had good rich color and nice form, but so far has had short stems. Golden Vale (Board) and King's Stag (Blanchard) were added in Fall 1975 and I will report on them next year.

1b: The best new one here was Mary Sumner from Carncairn. The large flowers, of good contrast and heavy substance, were carried on tall, strong stems.

1c: White Star (Bloomer) is so good that it makes me covet the other selections made by Tom Bloomer from the same cross (Rashee \times Empress of Ireland). It has a broad, overlapping perianth and widely rolled trumpet, with heavy substance.

1d: Gin and Lime (Carncairn) did a repeat on last year's spectacular performance. In addition, it has proven to be healthy and, though increasing rather slowly, makes hard, rot-resistant bulbs, an important plus for a 1d.

2a Y: Kingbird (Mitsch) is a smooth yellow self with a very attractive round cup. It has the appearance of a 3a. A superb seedling from Bill Pannill (C/30/A) was a self of shimmering greenish yellow with impeccable form and marvelous texture. One smallish bulb gave me two perfect show flowers which elicited many favorable comments.

2a O: Exalted (Pannill) is stunning and different — a self of rich orange. The color immediately attracts the eye, and upon closer examination, one finds all the other qualities which are essential for a really fine flower.

2a R: Buncloody (Lea) was invaluable for late shows. It is not a large flower but is of very high quality and is completely consistent. Loch Hope (Lea) surprised me with six bloomstalks from just two bulbs — and what blooms! Sheildaig (Lea) was a beautiful flower, but the cup burned the day after it opened. Multnomah (Evans) will be a spectacular garden flower when there are more bulbs to go around. On first year bloom, it did not appear refined enough for a show flower.

2b Y: May Queen (Rich.), introduced by Rathowen, has somewhat the same coloring as Amber Light. It is a fine flower, blooming later than other cultivars in this division. Drumtullagh (Carncairn) has a pale cup which quickly fades to white, and probably should be reclassified as a 2c. It is a fine, large flower of beautiful form and heavy substance.

2b R: Rubh Mor (Lea) is finely proportioned, with a broad, very white perianth and brilliant red cup. The blooms are almost too large, although the strong stiff stems hold them aloft like banners. Fire Rocket (Rich.) is another brilliant one, as is Glowing Ember (Rich.), introduced by Carncairn.

2b P: There were many new pink cups to report upon and all so captivating that I can hardly make choices. Canby (Mitsch) will have to come first for its beautiful form, color, and substance and strong, sturdy growth.

Chiquita (Evans) was a real charmer with luscious rose cup, white at the base and with a green eye. Rose City (Evans) had a beautifully ruffled cup of true pink. In spite of the fluting, no petals had caught in the cup and there were no mitten-thumbs. Snow Pink (Evans) is very aptly named with its white, white perianth and delicate pink cup — very charming and graceful. Saucy (Evans) danced its way into my heart. It is not a large flower, but has a captivating form, with swept-back perianth, very smooth and overlapping and a sweet cup in perfect proportion. Delectable (Mitsch) is another completely charming flower with smooth white perianth and small white cup edged with a tiny rim of bright pink. Sister seedlings Tangent and Just So (Mitsch) bloomed with banded rather than solid cups, which didn't detract from their beauty at all. Both have overlapping round perianths, smooth and white. The cup of Just So is more expanded and lighter in color than that of Tangent. Eclat (Mitsch) is a large and striking flower with strong color, excellent for garden show, but I found its form too informal for exhibition. The deepest color of all came in Cool Flame (Mitsch) — a fantastic coral-red that could be seen across the garden and stopped me in my tracks. I had seen it in Oregon but didn't expect it to look the same in Maryland! Two pink cups from across the seas also deserve comment. Conval (Lea) is a flower of classic form on a stiff stem. The rosy pink cup pales to white at the base. Lisanore (Carncairn) is another lovely, smooth flower, with an intriguing ruffled white edge on the pink cup.

2c: John Lea has offered us another beautiful white large-cup, Pitchroy, which I added to my collection last year. It is fit company for Canisp and Inverpoll, which is accolade enough. Misty Glen and Broomhill (both from F. E. Board) are breathtaking in their beauty, icy white and smooth, with a touch of green at the base of the cups. This adds up to five faultless English 2c's which bloom in sequence: Canisp, early; Broomhill, early mid-season; Misty Glen, midseason; Pitchroy, late midseason; and Inverpoll, late. Even in this heady company, two others should be mentioned, Fastidious (Mitsch) of ideal form with heavy, velvety petals and Starmount (Pannill) classic in form and sparkling white.

2d: There is nothing new to add to last year's comments. Focal Point (Mitsch) will bloom for the first time here next spring. I saw Cloud Nine and Salem in Oregon during the 1975 convention and they were magnificent, particularly Salem, so they are on the "want" list.

3a Y: New Penny (Pannill) is a welcome newcomer to a subdivision with few members. In addition it is a lovely flower in its own right — a round flower of clear light yellow with a good stem and neck, and very long lasting.

3a R: Achduart was again outstanding. I cut two when they opened (for exhibition) and left the others unprotected in the garden to see if they would burn. It seemed to me that they did very well, with only the edges of the cups showing damage after many days. However, Mr. Lea wrote to me later that Achduart should be shaded if wanted for exhibition, as it is at its best 4 or 5 days after opening.

3b GWO: Purbeck (Blanchard) is an extremely smooth and precise bloom of exquisite form. The neat cup has a band of orange. Royal Trophy (Pannill) is very much like Silken Sails in size and shape, but has a pale edge of apricot on the cup.

3b YR: Minx (Evans) had an immaculate pure white perianth, but the tiny, bright yellow cup opened without the red edge. Palmyra (Mitsch) behaved in just the opposite manner, the bright red band extending well down the small yellow cup.

3b R: Piquant (Evans) is a brilliant flower with a large and smooth white perianth and small brick red cup.

3c: No new comments, just ditto on what was said last time around.

4: Nothing new here either. A new pink double has been added for next spring.

5b YR: Jovial (Pannill) is similar to Puppet, but has a more expanded cup and the perianth petals are broader. Like Puppet, it lasts a long time, either cut or in the garden.

6a: Greenlet (Mitsch) was lovely, with a broad, reflexing perianth and greenish crown. It appeared to be unhappy in my garden and did not make vigorous growth. However, the bulbs were healthy when dug, and I am hopeful.

7a: A favorite this year was Intrigue, Bill Pannill's unique reverse bicolor 7a. It has a real personality of its own, jaunty and unforgettable.

7b: Oryx is the most prolific bloomer I have ever grown. One bulb down two years threw 20 bloomstalks! These were not nondescript or ordinary blooms, but beautifully formed flowers with clean reverse color and smooth texture. I cut three for show and the remaining ones had a show of their own in the garden. When I dug and divided, there were 2 triple, 2 double, and 3 round bulbs. Indian Maid (Pannill) is a deep-colored jonquil with coppery petals and brick-red cups. It is beautiful and unusual.

8 and 9: No new comments.

11: I promise comments on several cultivars next time around.

HEALTH TIP

While the genus *Narcissus* is one of the healthier plant families it does have its diseases and pests just as you and I and roses and dahlias. We are about to be in trouble with the bulb fly since Mr. Train of EPA has taken chlordane away from us without real proof of its danger and without offering a substitute. Viruses remain a worry, too, with no treatment recommended except destruction of infected plants. Before you destroy superior plants, though, do read Willis Wheeler's article in the March 1969 Daffodil Journal and the section on viruses by Dr. Gould on page 193 of The Daffodil Handbook. Not all discoloring of foliage warrants destruction. Mild mosaic seems to come and go. Drought and cold weather and other factors can discolor foliage. Phil Phillips, our member in Otorohanga, New Zealand, warns against disposing of Down Under daffodils that have discolored foliage on their first year up. He states that this is usually from cold and not from viruses. Last spring I received a bulb of unregistered 1a Heir Apparent bred by Rev. Philpot of South Australia. I held it over until fall and planted it with a dozen other "Down Unders." It couldn't wait and promptly sent up 12-inch foliage. Now that foliage is striped and streaked but I'm sure it was the cold and not a virus. I'll bet it is an early when it does square off.

—WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

STAGING DAFFODILS FOR EXHIBITION

By JOHN LEA, *Stourport-on-Severn, England*

A talk given before The Daffodil Society in 1973 and published in that society's Journal.

I am going to talk to you to-day on the subject of staging daffodils for exhibition. The reason I have done this is that as a judge at the RHS shows and elsewhere, I have seen a number of extremely good flowers very badly staged. They have consequently lost a lot of points or have been ignored completely. Some of the staging that I have seen seems to be bad for two main reasons, one being a lack of knowledge, and the other that the exhibitor just has not allowed himself enough time.

First of all I will deal with what you should take with you when you go to the hall to stage your flowers. You should, firstly, make sure that you take with you proper labels or cards and lip pins for naming your flowers. Next moss, which should be of good quality. You want ample leaves of the type that will stand upright, not ones which are limp and say "I'm tired." They have to be picked up with a certain amount of care. Towels. A couple of old hand towels will be useful as your hands tend to get dirty — you then touch the flowers and that transfers the dirt on to them. The vases are always filthy and they will need wiping clean. You will need a watering can with a long spout and also buckets, preferably with wire grids on the top so that the flowers can be held upright. Camel hair brushes. A large one for smoothing the petals and a smaller one for getting dirt marks, etc., off. A knife, and last but not least, a brush to brush down the staging when you have staged your exhibit. That is really the minimum requirements that you have to take to the hall plus, of course, your flowers.

When you arrive at the hall, you need to give yourself ample time for it always takes much longer than you imagine to stage your exhibits. The first thing is to unpack your flowers, cut off about a quarter-inch from the bottom of each stem, and place them in your buckets of water. Having done that, choose which of the flowers you want to stage for a particular exhibit. You should always select 14 or 15 flowers for a class calling for 12 blooms, or one or two extra flowers for a class requiring three or six blooms, leaving the final choice of flowers until the last minute. Now we come to the actual setting up of the daffodils in the vase with moss and leaves. You will need three leaves for a single stem, five or more for three stems in a vase. There is no rule about this but odd numbers of leaves always seem to look better. The leaves should be set to the back of the stem and they should not come forward of the flower, also it looks better if the top of the leaves are actually below the flower itself. Now that the stem is in the vase with the leaves behind it, pack it tightly with moss and make certain that the stem is vertical in the vase. Having done that the flower should look you straight in the face, looking at the flower from its own level. It should not be looking up at the ceiling nor should it be looking down at the floor. For three stems you do precisely the same thing with the leaves at the back, arranging the three flowers so that they form an equilateral triangle. Points are awarded, of course, for equal size in a three-stem exhibit, but it is always difficult to get three flowers exactly the same size. If you have one flower which is rather larger than the other two it looks best if it is put at the top of the triangle.

The most common fault that one sees with daffodils staged today is that the stems are leaning backwards. It simply is not good enough to lean the stem back to get the flower in the right position. There are two perfectly legitimate ways to overcome this difficulty, always assuming, of course, that you are using a flower that has a reasonably good neck. Firstly, lay the flower face downwards over the edge of a table with the stem flat on the table. Then put wet moss on the stem, so that the stem cannot move, and the flower is held firmly in position. Any number of flowers can be laid along the edge of a table in this manner. If left over night the flower will usually pick up. When the flower is very fresh and very young it will sometimes overdo it and look straight up to the ceiling, so you do have to be a little careful. By using a warm greenhouse with a damp atmosphere for this operation, the flower will pick its head up very much more quickly than if left in a cool room over night. An old flower will not pick its head up — it has no energy left. Secondly, a lot of people, I believe, use a shallow basin containing water, putting the stem in the basin with the head over the edge, thinking that this is a good idea because the flower can take up moisture over night. It has one grave disadvantage, that is that the bottom of the stem nearly always curls upwards, and when trying to straighten the stem it may well break.

Another common fault that I have often seen, is that of people putting flowers up that they have not dressed. Some flowers' perianths open reasonably flat, others never really open themselves completely at all, but if you have a camel hair brush you can smooth the petals back so that they are at right angles to the trumpet or cup, giving a very much better opportunity for the judges to see the flowers. Another method is to use your finger and thumb, provided they are clean and reasonably soft. Leave this to the last moment; do not do it at home before you leave, because sometimes they will move a bit, while, of course, you want the judges to see them when they are at their best. Now you need the smaller camel hair brush, for when you look at a flower closely you will see all sorts of specks of dirt and bits and pieces that you had not noticed when you picked it in the garden. You will also be surprised, if you look carefully at the flower, how many cuts and nicks there are. It is really only when you come to the best flower in the show that there is a reasonable chance of getting one without any blemish somewhere on it. If your flower has a spot of dirt that has been splashed up by rain and you find that it will not come off with a camel hair brush, try your tongue, it is quite a good tool to use. It is a very good solvent for a little mud and you can lick it off. If you cannot lick it off you have had it I am afraid; it will have to remain dirty. Do not forget that when you have finished, the flower has probably dropped some pollen on the inside of the cup — just take it out with the smaller camel hair brush, it will look better. Judges will not mark you down for it, but if you are running close to somebody else, and competition is frightfully fierce today, the judges will stand back and look at the exhibit as a whole and it is this final polish that might easily tip the balance in your favor. That, then, is the dressing of the daffodil, though there is one last thing that makes the flower look just that much better than its neighbors, particularly if all the flowers in a set do it, that is to "clock" them. To do this you turn the head of the daffodil so that one of the perianth petals is in line with the stem, you will be surprised just how far you can rotate a daffodil flower without it breaking. This can be achieved by taking

hold of the seed pod and rotating it with your finger and thumb whichever way is shortest to bring one petal vertically downwards. You may find that the perianth will move back slightly but if you keep persevering the flower will stay in the position you want. Do that to your whole set. They will look very much better.

Do not manhandle your flowers too far in advance of the actual judging. It is possible to bruise them and it will show up after a short time.

Having arrived at the point where all the flowers have been put in their vases, with their stems vertical and touching the bottom of the vase, you will find your flowers at varying heights. The ones which are shortest can be drawn up a certain amount in the vase but do not draw them up too far for if they have been cut from a short stem variety and you have cut them by parting the leaves, there will be a portion of white stem at the bottom which will show up. Some, you will find, are too tall altogether and the rest of your back row will not come up to that height; in this case cut a piece of stem off that particular flower, but generally speaking it does count if you see a set of flowers that is an inch or so higher than the exhibit next to it.

Generally speaking it looks better if you place your tallest flowers on the top row, when staging on a three-tier stand, and the shortest flowers on the bottom. Also, if you bring your vase to the front of the top step, so that the vase is close to the edge, the bottom vase close to the back of the lowest step and the middle vase in the center of its step, it will bring them as near as possible in a vertical plane and you will find they look much better that way. The next thing one has to do is to decide in which order they are to be placed, quite apart from the tallest at the back and the shortest at the front. You should arrange them so that you have alternating white and yellow perianths. Also arrange your red or pink cups to alternate with pure whites or yellow cupped varieties, so that the whole of the exhibit is in balance. You should not have two red cups together and, on the same row, two pale cups alongside each other, it will look out of balance. Move them around to get a well balanced group and this is where you may need your spares because you will then be able, if necessary, to substitute an alternative flower to help to make a better balanced exhibit. Exactly the same thing applies when you are staging three stems to a vase. It is a devil of a job, I find, putting three stems into a vase and I am afraid I always avoid it if I possibly can or I get my wife to do it for me, but it is never easy to get three flowers in a vase all looking you straight in the face. It is quite a job but, again, it pays if you do. You should do exactly the same with three blooms to a vase as with one, arrange them in height with the tallest vase of flowers at the back and the shortest at the front, also arranging them for color so that the whole is in balance.

That really is all there is to it, but I think that probably if you are timing someone who is doing a first-class job he will take longer arranging them on the stage and finally polishing up the flowers than he does in actually putting them in the vases and setting them up with the leaves and moss. It is a very long job.

(The remainder of the talk dealt with practices for protecting flowers grown in the open for exhibition, followed by questions and answers.)

SPECIES DAFFODILS

By AMY COLE ANTHONY, Bloomfield, Connecticut

(From the New England Region Newsletter)

We are growing between 25 and 30 from Division X of the almost 600 varieties we now grow. Many are miniatures and if one wants to enter the class for the Watrous Award one must struggle with some of these wildlings. Others take kindly to civilization. (Kitty Bloomer calls them "little weeds.") Good reasons for growing the species is that they open our season (*N. asturiensis*) and also close it (*N. jonquilla*). Last fall we planted *N. poeticus* L. Flore Pleno, which may extend the blooming period another two weeks. Another reason is the challenge to identify them correctly — the same flower is often offered under different names (*minimus* for *asturiensis*). Will my readers please send in comments or helpful hints on their experiences in growing this group of daffodils.

N. asturiensis starts blooming here about April 7th, a tiny soft yellow trumpet 2-3 inches high. It is planted under a dogwood tree and has started to self sow. It will be interesting to see whether the seedlings come true.

Nearby is *N. pseudo-narcissus* L. subsp. *obvallaris*, the so-called Tenby daffodil because it was first found near the village of Tenby, a bright yellow trumpet on a straight 12-inch stem. (*pseudo-narcissus* was used by the old-time botanists to describe daffodils other than tazettas and poeticus.) It starts blooming about one week after *N. asturiensis*. Another clump blooms about a week later. This clump is in a more exposed site so micro-climates can affect your blooming dates.

Planted last fall was *N. pseudo-narcissus* L., the Lent Lily, the native daffodil of the British Isles and the daffodil of the English poets. In "Springtime in Britain" the Edwin Way Teales found that Wordsworth's "A host of golden daffodils" perfectly described the fields of Gloucestershire between Dymock and Newent. In the Middle Atlantic Region this flower is known as Early Virginia, so whether it will do well in our colder climate is still a question, and several seasons will have to pass before we know the answer.

Having become fascinated by the species I am trying to read all I can about them and to compare the offerings in catalogues and the official names in the RHS Register. Perhaps my limited research will be of some help to other growers. Probably the best way to get to know the differences is to buy the various bulbs from different sources and try to make sense where confusion reigns by on-the-spot comparison. Species will vary from region to region so it can be a question of where the bulbs originally came from as to their color and size.

Some small species trumpets to get are *N. minor* Linnaeus, similar to *N. asturiensis* but more erect and a little later blooming, 3 inches tall (sometimes sold as *nanus*); *N. minor* L. var. *pumilis* — bright yellow and 6 inches tall and *N. minor* L. var. *conspicuus* with a pale yellow perianth and a clear yellow trumpet, 5-6 inches tall and a moderately good increaser (sometimes sold as *N. nanus* or *N. lobularis*). Both the latter bloom about the same time.

Two old-time hybrids worth growing are W. P. Milner, a 1c miniature originated by Henry Backhouse and introduced in 1884, and Colleen Bawn, a 1c so-called intermediate originated by William B. Hartland, an Irishman,



N. minor L. var. *conspicuus*



N. pseudo-narcissus L. subsp. *obvallaris*



N. minor var. *pumilus* Plenus



Eystettensis (Hort.)

and introduced in 1885. W. P. Milner is similar to *moschatus* but is of deeper coloring and flowers about two weeks later.

Larger trumpets are *N. pseudo-narcissus* L. subspecies *gayi* (*N. princeps*—Gray), a bicolor especially good for naturalizing, 12 inches tall, and *N. pseudo-narcissus* L. subspecies *moschatus* (often sold as *cernuus*), a charming, drooping pure white daffodil, 6-8 inches tall. I first saw this flower in Nashville. It is originally from Spain and Linnaeus (the Latinized form of Carl von Linné, Swedish botanist of the 18th century) grew it in his garden in Upsala, Sweden. It bloomed for me the first year, but only leaves have appeared since so I moved it a year ago last fall to see if a change would force it into bloom this past spring — it did.

Before I discuss species other than the trumpets I am going to tackle the doubles. In the 1958 RHS Classified List these doubles were placed in Division X. It seems to me this is where they belong — they are species even though double and they certainly do not belong in the same class in a show with the modern Division IV hybrids.

All doubles were moved to Division IV in the 1965 Classified List. I'll start with those on the ADS Approved Miniatures List.

1. *Eystettensis* (often sold as *capax plenus* Hort.*) is thought to be a hybrid of *N. triandrus* L. It has been in cultivation since before 1601 and is known as Queen Anne's Double Daffodil for Queen Anne of Austria. This is a delightful pale yellow six-pointed star-shaped flower with overlapping petals, each smaller than the one beneath, so different from any other daffodil. It seems shy to bloom.

*“(Hort.)” when it appears in the RHS Register = “Horticultural” as opposed to Botanical. In other words, a gardener's but not a botanist's (taxonomist's) name.

2. *N. jonquilla* L. Flore Pleno (Hort.) The flowers are like little golden balls on 9-inch stems. This is not to be confused with \times *odorus* L. Plenus (Hort.), often sold as *campernellei* Plenus, which is a larger and earlier blooming variety.

3. *N. minor* L. var. *pumilis* Fernandes Plenus=Rip van Winkle, a little flower, 6 inches tall, resembling a ragged dandelion with narrow, pointed twisted petals (from Ireland, according to deJager).

4. Queen Anne's Jonquil (*N. odorus minor plenus* of Peter Barr) is a small, yellow rose-like flower, often twin-flowered on a 6 inch stem. According to Mr. deJager his stock came from the late Guy L. Wilson and blooms 10 days later than Pencrebar. Mr. Alec Gray states that Pencrebar is a very old variety and almost certainly Queen Anne's Double Jonquil. It was originally found in an old Cornish garden by the late H. G. Hawker (Broadleigh Garden's catalogue). I can see no difference except in blooming time.

There is very little point in discussing bulbs that are unavailable but I will mention the fact that there is a known double of *N. pseudo-narcissus*, the doubling being confined to the interior of the trumpet.

Two that are worth having are *N. pseudo-narcissus* L. subspecies *moschatus* (L.) Baker Plenus (Hort.) (sold as *cernuus* var. *plenus* Hort.) and *Telemonius* Plenus (Hort.), a form of *pseudo-narcissus* and sold under its synonyms, Van Sion and Vincent Sion.

The first is known as the old English double white and has three different ways of doubling: "a fully double cream white flower; sometimes with the doubling confined to the trumpet (this is the way I have it) and sometimes coming with only a few of the stamens partially petaloid" — Gray. Mine that bloomed last year did not repeat so it may have to be moved in order to have blooms another year.

The second is the old yellow double daffodil found in all our grandmothers' gardens. It won't win you the Gold Ribbon but it is early and hardy and will naturalize nicely. It has two double forms: a fully double flower and one where the doubling is confined to the trumpet itself. Much to my amazement both forms appeared in bulbs purchased from Matthew Zandbergen. Last spring the same bulbs had only fully double blossoms so it may be that replanting causes them to vary their forms. Comments, please.

Another old fashioned favorite is the latest blooming *N. poeticus* L. Flore Pleno, sometimes referred to as *Albus Plenus Odoratus* or the Gardenia-flowered narcissus.

The last one is *N. \times odorus* L. Plenus (Hort.), mentioned earlier, and is sold as *campernellei* Plenus, which has pleasing bright yellow flowers, very nice for arrangements. There is a sport sold by deJager as *odorus* Orange Queen.

(Photographs of *N. minor* conspicuus, *N. pumilus* Plenus, and *Eystettensis* courtesy of American Horticultural Society. Drawing of *N. pseudonarcissus* subsp. *obvallaris* by E. A. Bowles.)

TIPS FOR POINT SCORING DAFFODILS: CONDITION, 20%

By HELEN K. LINK, *Brooklyn, Indiana*

All ADS Judges, Accredited and Student, are taught point scoring in the schools. When judging in a show rarely is it necessary to point score. If there should be difficulty in deciding on an award winner, then the judges should point score the specimens.

Condition is a very important quality and along with form receives the most points (20%). Exhibitors should observe their entries very carefully for condition before taking them to the show. Unless a scape is in relatively good condition it should not be entered in a show, nor should any student taking the schools be asked on the examination to point score flowers which are in poor condition. Blooms should be fresh, clean, and in their prime. If the anthers and stigma are brown and dry, no pollen visible, and the ovary is unduly large, the judge may suspect the entire flower is "past its prime."

An easy way of determining whether this is correct is by examining the edges and tips of the perianth segments. If the edges of the segments are thin and tips have a papery appearance then the flower may be "past its prime" or it may have been refrigerated without adequate humidity. Whatever the cause, this fault is due to lack of substance.

Substance and condition are closely related. Loss of substance affects condition, and if the loss is severe enough it may also affect color and texture. Since this fault is due to lack of substance it should be penalized under substance rather than condition. If the flower has lost so much substance that the tips of the segments are brown, then the flower couldn't possibly win an award, and there should be no need to point score in a show.

A flower may have loss of substance in perianth segments; edges of segments may be thin and papery but flower may not be "past its prime." Anthers and stigma may be fresh. This condition is commonly found in some cultivars. They never had good substance. This is especially true of a number of the older pink cultivars.

Mechanical injuries such as cuts, bruises, and mutilated sheath should be penalized under condition. Rainspots, dirt, and spilled pollen are also faults to be considered under condition.

The judge will need to exercise good judgment in deciding where to penalize specimens for various faults. It is not nearly so important where (under which quality) penalties are inflicted as it is that the judge recognize the fault and penalize in a logical place. For instance, if a bloom is "past its prime," anthers brown and dry, stigma dry, and substance has begun to wane from segments, then a good plan is to penalize under condition for the bloom being "past its prime," but remember a bloom in such a condition also has loss of substance, and in scoring the specimen it must be penalized for that fault also under substance. The same applies to texture and color when loss of substance is pronounced.

If a judge removes five points under condition for specimen being "past its prime" and another five points for loss of substance under substance, then 10 points have been removed in logical places; however, if another judge removes 10 points under condition, that judge may not know what to do when he or she comes to judge substance. If substance has already been

penalized sufficiently under condition, it would be illogical to remove more points for the same fault.

It would be perfectly logical to penalize lack of sheath under either condition or form. It is a mechanical injury and it affects form also; absence of any part of the specimen affects form. If the judge chooses to penalize under condition, the penalty should be severe enough that it will not need to be considered under form.

It is well to remember we have eight qualities: condition, form, substance, texture, color, pose, stem, and size to consider when point scoring. Pose, stem, and size are definite while condition, form, substance and texture, and color are rather indefinite. When a bad fault affects one of these it may affect one or more of the others to some extent.

SYMPOSIUM WINNERS IN THE DEEP SOUTH

By MRS. HERMAN L. MCKENZIE, *Jackson, Mississippi*

I began planting daffodils of my own about 12 years ago, when we moved into our new home in Jackson, Mississippi. By the time I learned about, and promptly joined, ADS two years later, I was ready to move from the *N. × odorus* of my grandmother's farm and the Unsurpassables of my mother's flower beds to something newer and hopefully even more exciting. So I turned to the yearly Symposium results as a welcome guide.

But I have found, as the late B. Y. Morrison once wrote, that "Each daffodil lover in the Lower South will have to make his own voyage of discovery." Some top winners do beautifully; some expire the first season; and the most exasperating live but bloom poorly or infrequently.

Our seasonal peak is February 1 through March 15 here in central Mississippi for established plantings. We plant the last two weeks in November, when our soil finally begins to cool, and new bulbs bloom about three weeks later than old ones.

Lack of any extreme cold (our soil never freezes deeper than 1 inch), early summer weather in mid-April, and hot moist summers all affect the performance of daffodil varieties here.

In 12 years I have grown about 350 different varieties; I have about 200 now, not counting seedlings. My first love affair was with the golden la trumpets and my first frustration was trying to make Kingscourt give good repeat bloom. I've tried 20 or more of this group; Arctic Gold is by far the best — early and always perfect.

For massed effect in the garden, Sundance is effective and utterly reliable. Charles Culpepper's unregistered Golden Day is a consistent flower with eye-catching performance and is a prolific seed parent.

Among the white trumpets, Cantatrice clearly takes top honors. I am still, after 4 years, waiting for Empress of Ireland to give typical bloom. The bicolor trumpets don't do well here. Trousseau never colors properly and quickly rots. Preamble is enchanting but has very small blooms after the first season.

One of my two favorite categories at present is the 2a self-yellows. Opening together the first week in February for me are Galway, Butterscotch,

Carlton, and St. Keverne; two weeks later Ormeau is even more perfect. I lost Galway bulbs from four sources until I planted them in raised beds and high shade. St. Keverne is probably the best all-round daffodil I grow. Sunlit Hours is the best for growing in pots.

My husband's favorite category is the reverse bicolors. Nampa makes the best show, Honeybird has the best form, and Nazareth the greatest contrast. All three of these are beautiful and healthy; but Daydream and Lunar Sea do not last more than two seasons.

Nearly all the 2a's and 2b's do well in Jackson, but some years the colors are better than in other seasons. 1974 was a prime Ceylon year. Court Martial, Craigywarren, Air Marshal, Flamboyant, and Fireproof have all proved showworthy. Red Devon was the outstanding 2a red-cup in 1975.

Festivity, Wahkeena, and Chapeau are impressive 2b's, but I suspect my personal favorite in this group continues to be Tudor Minstrel. Festivity is the only daffodil I grow which actually seems to improve when it is cut and brought indoors.

Pinks, small-cups, and doubles are all less than satisfactory here. I've never grown a pink with color that suits me. Accent, Salmon Trout, and Passionale all live and have good form, but the bloom — well, tinted mud is the kindest description.

No doubles I've found give repeat bloom and most don't even bloom the first year. Usually they put up a generous crop of buds which all blast in the inevitable early warm spell. Exceptions are the small, late Cheerfulness tribe and Erlicheer, both with tazetta blood.

Perhaps our early summer heat hampers the 3's, also, for they mostly do not thrive. Aircastle pouts and sulks and sometimes blooms and sometimes blasts. I've had Chinese White from three sources and never did it bloom, even the first year. (Since Green Island is indifferent at best in Jackson, I know to avoid buying the large crop of Chinese White \times Green Island progeny.) My husband rated Audubon our best new bloom in 1975, but the bulb did not survive our hot, rainy summer. But this one we bought again.

There are a trio of Division 3's that I can wholeheartedly recommend. Five years ago I was given a big sack of Glenwherry bulbs. This flower has consistently given elegant bloom, excellent color, and good increase. (The Dunlop hybrids, like the P. D. Williams introductions, all seem to thrive in our climate.) Snow Gem is spectacular, and Polar Ice is less showy but also a good garden plant.

The selection of our favorite triandrus was made by our son Kevin, when he was five. He was given the tweezers and told he could do some hybridizing of his own; he went straight to the clump of Harmony Bells. Now he has 40 seedlings from this graceful flower. Among the white triandrus we rate Rippling Waters the most beautiful.

I can never choose between Dove Wings and Charity May in the 6's. Not alike, but equally good here. However, neither is ever as welcome as February Gold, which opens about January 29 each year and looks very beautiful to my daffodil-hungry eyes.

Jonquils are my top favorites, and for the past several years they have formed the bulk of my bulb orders. I must have 50 different kinds and all are good. If I could grow only one daffodil, it would simply have to be Sweetness, with its fragrance and velvet-gold starlike blooms. Trevithian has been superb in recent years and Shah, a bit different from the other jonquils,

is always lovely. I was disappointed that Grant Mitsch dropped Chat from his list, as it lived up to all that he had predicted about its performance in the South. It is much the best of the reverse bicolor jonquils here, and I have grown eight of them. Kevin has Suzy in his rock garden and has won blue ribbons with it three years. Quick Step has been disappointing in only one respect — after three years to settle down, it still won't bloom before April 1, which is too late for successful hybridizing in our climate.

I am not too fond of tazettas, because they have too much foliage, often weather-beaten, for far too much of the year — usually November through July. But any Jackson garden would be much poorer without Geranium and Silver Chimes. My favorite in this group is Matador.

The poets have not bloomed well at all for us. In fact, only Actaea has ever bloomed, and that only once in seven years — the same very rainy spring that I got my only bloom from three large clumps of *N. × biflorus*.

Among the species, *N. × odorus* is our star performer. It grows wild everywhere, in old gardens and along the roadsides. Ben Robertson laughed at me for buying *N. jonquilla*, but I only know of two locations where it grows in this area, and one of these is an abandoned town garden in Forest, Mississippi, where I am also acquiring a good stock of *N. × intermedius*.

FROM THE HEALTH AND CULTURE COMMITTEE

A SUGGESTION TO BULB IMPORTERS

Occasionally the Health and Culture Committee receives word of bulbs arriving in bad condition from foreign shippers, and fumigation has been suggested as the possible cause of the damage. In the future importers finding injured bulbs in their parcels should submit the complete outer wrapper of the package with their complaint. With it the Committee Chairman will be better able to determine what may have been done to the importation at the time of entry into the United States.

As importers know, the formal permit requirement governing the importation of bulbs was dropped several years ago, since experience had shown in recent years that the pest conditions of foreign bulbs had materially improved. For that reason bulbs are now rarely given any kind of quarantine treatment at the time of entry.

CHLORDANE AND DYLOX SITUATION

In the June 1975 issues of The Daffodil Journal information was given on the use of dylox 80 as a substitute for chlordane when that chemical is no longer available.

In the time since I wrote that article things have changed. A decision by the Environmental Protection Agency has virtually eliminated dylox 80 for use by the home gardener. As I understand the matter that chemical is now restricted to use by licensed operators and is intended mainly for commercial crops. Apparently it is considered unsafe for handling by persons not issued a permit to employ it for pesticide purposes.

Inquiries I have just made suggest that chlordane, while under EPA consideration, has not as yet been totally banned for garden and household use, and is expected to be on store shelves for the next 2 or 3 years. At

present it is most difficult to say what will be made available for narcissus bulb fly control, but it seems certain that all chlorinated hydrocarbons will be eventually ruled out as insecticides.

In view of the foregoing I see no alternative but to continue to recommend chlordane for as long as it is available, or until an announcement comes out making its use illegal. At present I believe there is no known chemical that will take the place of chlordane for use by the home gardener as a control for the narcissus bulb fly.

—WILLIS H. WHEELER, *Chairman*

WORLD DAFFODIL CONVENTION AND DAFFODIL TOURS NEW ZEALAND, SEPTEMBER 1976

The World Daffodil Convention will be held in Lower Hutt (near Wellington), New Zealand, September 15-18, 1976. The convention is being staged to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the National Daffodil Society of New Zealand. Members of the Society are hoping to entertain a large number of overseas visitors. The convention will feature the best of New Zealand and Australian grown daffodils. Classes at the show will give those attending an opportunity to see how American-raised cultivars fare Down Under. A variety of daffodil symposiums have been arranged, as well as dinners and informal get-togethers. The convention registration fee will be \$50 NZ.

Three tours combining the convention and sightseeing in New Zealand are being offered to American registrants. All three originate in Los Angeles.

One of 35 days' duration will include several daffodil shows on the North Island, visits to daffodil gardens, entertainment by daffodil growers, visits to Rotorua, Waitoma Caves, Mt. Egmont National Park, and the Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust before the convention. A second tour of 26 days will start with the convention and the two groups will leave after the convention for a trip to the South Island. They will visit the Southern Alps and glaciers of the Mt. Cook area, the famous fiord at Milford Sound, and the lake area at Queenstown. These tours will end at Christchurch, where the South Island National Daffodil Show will be held. A brochure on these two tours is available from Air New Zealand, 555 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90013, according to Wells Knierim, who has been in communication with the New Zealand tour representative, Peter Ramsay.

A third tour of 21 days will leave Los Angeles Sept. 12 and fly to Auckland and then to Wellington for the convention. After the convention this group will visit Wanganui, the Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust, and Rotorua before flying to Mt. Cook on the South Island. It will then go to Queenstown, Milford Sound, and Dunedin and will end at the South Island Daffodil Show in Christchurch. Information on this tour is available from Mrs. Nancy Ogburn, 3 Strickland Road, Cos Cob, Conn. 06807.

This is the opportunity of a lifetime to see the best of the daffodils in New Zealand along with some of the world's most beautiful scenery. Members of ADS who are interested may enjoy reading articles in *The Daffodil Journal*, March 1970 and March 1973, on visits by some of our members to New Zealand.

BULLETIN BOARD

PORTLAND DAFFODIL SOCIETY?

The number of ADS members in Oregon has been growing through the years, and the 1975 Roster lists 20 in the Portland area. Would there be enough interest to form a Portland Daffodil Society? Those interested are asked to write or telephone George E. Morrill, 16302 S. Apperson Blvd., Oregon City, Oreg. 97045 (Tel. 656-1776)

CATALOGS TO SPARE?

Miss Sally Ann Hohn, 718 Allegany Ave., Staunton, Va. 24401, who teaches horticulture at Mary Baldwin College, would appreciate receiving copies of old or current daffodil catalogs for use in the horticulture classes.

POETS FOR EXCHANGE

Mrs. Merton S. Yerger, Box 97, Princess Anne, Md. 21853, has a few bulbs of Felindre 9 and Dulcimer 9 available for exchange for a poeticus cultivar she does not have. Please send card stating what you have available and source as verification of correctness of name.

"WHERE CAN I GET...?"

CULTIVAR

5a Agnes Harvey
7a Golden Incense
Lady Hillingdon

WANTED BY

Mrs. William J. Perry, 1500 Dogwood Road
Staunton, Va. 24401

Members who can spare a bulb of the cultivars wanted should write directly to the member requesting it. Send requests for hard-to-find cultivars for future listing to Mrs. Paul Gripshover, 2917 North Star Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221.

WHO MAY COMPETE FOR NATIONAL SHOW AWARDS?

There seems to be a considerable amount of confusion as to who may exhibit in classes set up for the various medals and trophies offered by the Society in National Shows only and a clarification has been requested.

According to the present rules of the Society, the answer simply stated is: *Any ADS member is eligible to compete in any class calling for an ADS Award*, however, the Quinn and Watrous gold medals, and the Fowlds medal, will be awarded only once to an exhibitor. A repeat winner in the Quinn, Watrous, or Fowlds competition will receive only the ribbon appropriate to that class. The winning of Quinn and Watrous gold medals does not preclude the winning of silver ones, or vice versa. No limit has ever been placed on the number of times an individual may win either the Mains, Tuggle, or Lawler trophies.

—MILDRED H. SIMMS, *Chairman, Awards Committee*

REGISTRATION FORM

ADS Convention, April 23-24, 1976

Holiday Inn, City Line, Philadelphia, Pa. 19131

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Please give Christian or nickname _____

Registration fee: before April 15\$50.00
after April 15\$65.00

Convention registration includes: April 23, continental breakfast, National Convention Show, dinner, and annual meeting; April 24, continental breakfast, morning program, bus tour, reception at Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and banquet.

Please make check payable to: Helen H. LeBlond, Registrar, and mail to same at 2740 Lundy Lane, Huntingdon Valley, Pa. 19006 (Tel. 215-657-3263)

HOTEL RESERVATION

Holiday Inn, City Line

Philadelphia, Pa. 19131 (Tel. 215-877-4900)

American Daffodil Society, April 23-24, 1976

Please submit by April 1, 1976.

\$26.00 single ()

\$32.00 double ()

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Arrival date _____ time _____

Departure date _____ time _____

I plan to share a room with _____

Send the Reservation Form directly to the Holiday Inn at the above address with a deposit for the first night's lodging in order to protect accommodations.

ADS JUDGING SCHOOLS, 1976

- Course I, Greenwich, Conn., April 29, 1:30 p.m. Chairman: Mrs. Lester M. Ilgenfritz, 1011 Greacen Point Road, Mamaroneck, New York 10543
- Course I, Atlanta, Ga., March 13, 9:00 a.m. Chairman: Mrs. Maurice C. Abererombie, Rte. 1, Box 331, Palmetto, Ga. 30368
- Course II, La Cañada, Calif. No date. Chairman: Dr. Harold Koopowitz, 17992 Norton St., Irvine, Calif. 92664
- Course III, Baltimore, Md. April 14, 1976. Chairman: Mrs. Alfred T. Gundry, Jr., 2 South Wickham Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21229
- Course III, Oakland, Calif. No date. Chairman: Mrs. Robert Robinson, 245 Alicia Way, Los Altos, Calif. 94022
- Course III, Muskogee, Okla. No date. Chairman: Mrs. S. W. Ditmars, P. O. Box 1015, Muskogee, Okla. 74401
- Course III, Memphis, Tenn. No date. Chairman: Mrs. Wm. F. Winton, 4930 Roane Rd., Memphis, Tenn. 38117
- Course III, Santa Maria, Calif. No date. Chairmen: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Roese, 4446 St. Ives Court, Santa Maria, Calif. 93454
- For further information write appropriate school chairman.

—HELEN K. LINK, *Schools Chairman*

1976 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

- March 13-14—Oakland, Calif.—by the Northern California Daffodil Society at Lakeside Park Garden Center, 666 Bellevue Ave.; information: V. A. Clemens, 98 Fairlawn Dr., Berkeley, Calif. 94708.
- March 19-20—Dallas, Texas—State Show by the Texas Daffodil Society at the Dallas Garden Center; information: Mrs. J. R. Hensley, Sr., 4418 Goodfellow Dr., Dallas, Texas 75229.
- March 20—Fayetteville, Ga.—by the Fayette Garden Club at the Fayetteville Masonic Hall; information: Mrs. Philip E. Campbell, Rte. 2, Fayetteville, Ga. 30214.
- March 20-21—Hernando, Miss.—State Show by the Garden Study Club at the De Soto County Youth Bldg.; information: Mrs. Edward Entrikin, Rte. 2, Hernando, Miss. 38632.
- March 20-21—La Cañada—Pacific Regional Show by the Southern California Daffodil Society at Descanso Gardens, 1419 Descanso Dr.; information: Dr. Harold Koopowitz, 18992 Norton St., Irvine, Calif. 92664.
- March 25—Oxford, Miss.—by the Oxford Garden Club at Paul Johnson Commons, University, Miss.; information: Mrs. John W. Savage, Jr., Zilla Avent Dr., Oxford, Miss. 38655.
- March 25-26—Atlanta, Ga.—Southeast Regional Show by the Georgia Daffodil Society, the Atlanta Garden Center and affiliated clubs at Rich's plaza auditorium, 45 Broad St.; information: Mrs. Jeanne Lynch, P. O. Box 4539, Atlanta, Ga. 30302.
- March 27-28—Fortuna, Calif.—by the Fortuna Garden Club at the Fortuna Morning Club House, 608 Main St.; information: Mrs. Betty Allison, Rte. 1, Box 612, Fortuna, Calif. 95540.
- March 27-28—Memphis, Tenn.—Southern Regional Show by the Mid-South Daffodil Society at Goldsmith Civic Garden Center; information: Miss Leslie Anderson, Rte. 3, Box 280, Hernando, Miss. 38632.

- March 30-31—Hot Springs, Ark.—Southwest Regional Show by the Arkansas Daffodil Society at the Arlington Hotel; information: Mrs. Jesse Cox, 228 Daffodil Lane, Hot Springs, Ark. 71901.
- April 3-4—Gloucester, Va.—by the Garden Club of Gloucester at the auditorium of the Gloucester Intermediate School (Old Gloucester High School Bldg., Rte. 17); information: Mrs. Ben B. Pickett, Ringfield, Gloucester, Va. 23061.
- April 3-4—Huntington, W. Va.—by the Huntington Council of Garden Clubs at the Huntington Galleries, 2033 McCoy Road; information: Mrs. Ben A. Bagby, 619 Amanda Dr., Ashland, Ky. 41101.
- April 3-4—Nashville, Tenn.—State Show by the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at Tennessee Botanical Gardens, Cheekwood; information: Mrs. Richard H. Frank, Jr., Hill Road, Brentwood, Tenn. 37027.
- April 10—Paducah, Ky.—State Show by the Kentucky Daffodil Society at Jackson Purchase RECC, 2900 Irvin Cobb Dr. (U.S. 60, 62, 68); information: Mrs. Raymond Roof, 2015 Lone Oak Road, Paducah, Ky. 42001.
- April 10—Princess Anne, Md.—by the Somerset County Garden Club at the Bank of Somerset; information: Mrs. Roy W. McKissock, Rte. 1, Box 307, Princess Anne, Md. 21853.
- April 10-11—Warsaw, Va.—Garden Club of Virginia Show by the Garden Club of the Northern Neck at Rappahannock Community College; information: Mrs. Benjamin B. Morris, Warsaw, Va. 22572.
- April 10-11—Washington, D.C.—by the Washington Daffodil Society at U.S. National Arboretum, 24th and R Sts., N.E.; information: Mrs. Jennings Pamplin, 5009 Ninian Ave., Alexandria, Va. 22310.
- April 17-18—Cincinnati, Ohio—by the South-Western Ohio Daffodil Society at French House, French Park; information: Mrs. George Hoppin III, 183 Lafayette Cir., Cincinnati, Ohio 45220.
- April 17-18—Hampton, Va.—Mid-Atlantic Regional Show by the Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society at Holiday Inn (Coliseum), 1815 W. Mercury Blvd.; information: Mrs. Francis J. Klein, Sr., 18 Trincard Road, Hampton, Va. 23669.
- April 20—Chillicothe, Ohio—by the Adena Daffodil Society in the Recreation Room, Bldg. 212, Veterans Administration Hospital; information: Mrs. John Davis, Rte. 4, Chillicothe, Ohio 45601.
- April 21-22—Baltimore, Md.—State Show by the Maryland Daffodil Society at Brown Memorial Church of Woodbrook, Charles and Woodbrook Lane (6200 block Charles St.); information: Mrs. W. James Howard, Chattolancee Hill, Owings Mills, Md. 21117.
- April 23-24—Philadelphia, Pa.—National Show at Holiday Inn, City Line Avenue, (Convention Hqrs.); information: Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, 7 Perth Dr., Wilmington, Del. 19803.
- April 27—Princeton, N.J.—by the New Jersey Daffodil Society at the Unitarian Church of Princeton, Cherry Hill Road; information: Mrs. Alan Carrick, 260 Prospect Ave., Princeton, N.J. 08540.
- April 27-28—Chambersburg, Pa.—State Show by the Chambersburg Garden Club at Kittochtinny—Heritage Museum, E. King St.; information: Mrs. Owen W. Hartman, 105 Farmington Road, Chambersburg, Pa. 17201.

- April 28-29—Dowington, Pa.—by the Garden Class of the Woman's Club of Downingtown in the Club House, 121 Manor Ave.; information: Mrs. Lawrence Billau, R. D. 2, Box 204, Coatesville, Pa. 19320.
- April 28-29—Greenwich, Conn.—State Show by the Greenwich Daffodil Society and local garden clubs at the Greenwich Boys Club, Horseneck Cave; information: Mrs. James W. Riley, Jr., 3 Jofran Lane, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.
- April 29—Islip, N.Y.—Long Island Daffodil Show by the South Side Garden Club at St. Mark's Parish House; information: Mrs. Frederick L. Voss, 43 Church Ave., Islip, N.Y. 11751.
- April 30—Nantucket, Mass.—by the Nantucket Garden Club at the Nantucket Boys Club; information: Mrs. Earle MacAusland, Box 298, Nantucket, Mass. 02554.
- May 1-2—Columbus, Ohio—by the Central Ohio Daffodil Society at Upper Arlington Municipal Services Center, 3600 Tremont Road; information: Mrs. Hubert Bourne, 1052 Shadyhill Dr., Columbus, Ohio 43221.
- May 4-5—Cleveland, Ohio—Midwest Regional Show by the Western Reserve Daffodil Society at the Greater Cleveland Garden Center; information: Wells Knierim, 31090 Providence Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44124.
- May 5-6—Worcester, Mass.—New England Regional Show by the Worcester County Horticultural Society at 30 Elm St.; information: Miss Isabel K. Arms, 21 Metcalf St., Worcester, Mass. 01609.

—MILDRED H. SIMMS

DAFFODILS AT SMILEY PARK

Each spring on the hillside above and below the residence of Dale and Gene Bauer thousands of daffodils bloom, in large drifts of yellow and white. Smiley Park is basically a vacation home area located in the midst of a yellow pine forest, at an elevation of 5,500 ft. on the south slope of the San Bernardino Mountains in southern California.

We have received a copy of a most attractive booklet prepared by Mrs. Bauer last year to distribute to visitors "after answering jillions of questions each spring." The cover is an original silk screen print or serigraph of daffodil blooms made by Mrs. Bauer (unfortunately not suitable for black-and-white reproduction). Within, the 12 pages are packed with information about daffodils: the names, anatomy, classification, origin and history, planting advice, why daffodils are especially suitable for Smiley Park conditions, bulb purchasing advice, and some personal comment.

Mrs. Bauer writes: "I believe any planting in Smiley Park should enhance the natural beauty that already exists. All of my bulbs are planted in a natural way—as if they grew and spread from an original clump . . . I am always amazed, astounded, and secretly just a little complimented when I encounter people trespassing and joyfully picking 'the pretty wildflowers.' The daffodils have been planted for the past 17 years for the enjoyment of the owners (my husband and myself) and also for the enjoyment of passersby. It is hoped that passersby will enjoy the flowers with their eyes and leave them for others to enjoy."

And there is this suggestion to neighbors: "Why not plant some daffodils near you in Smiley Park? Remember, they will be a JOY forever."

—ROBERTA C. WATROUS

VISITS TO DAFFODIL HAVEN, APRIL 18 AND 25, 1975

By FR. ATHANASIOS BUCHHOLZ, *St. Benedict, Oregon*

APRIL 18. It has been showery on this Friday after the Convention. It rained last Sunday a trifle in the morning, and then there were some cheerful, rainless days. But today there was the showering, and this has been going on for the past few days.

1. Among the arrangements of monster-cupped things in the garage, there was a huge bowl of Cassowary, 2b. It has an indifferent perianth, and a huge yellow cup with ruffled edges and a pink-apricot throat. Not listed in the current catalog, it is very inexpensive: \$2.50.

2. Easter Moon \times *N. triandrus albus* gives absolutely magnificent green-eyed flowers of all dimensions and exceedingly white. Here is a case again where the old standards are being used to get the finest things.

3. Easter Moon \times Carnmoon has given some magnificent things too, with the greatest thickness and best quality of petals.

4. There are two absolutely white 2c's which come from seed sent to Mr. Mitsch from the late Reg Wootton. (It is quite useless to give some of these pedigrees, for they are often seedlings not in commerce and unregistered.) As one looks at these flowers, one thinks these must be the ultimate in this class. But something always surprises us in the future again.

5. Tropic Isle is a pink double which will probably be introduced next year. It opened greenish white this year, but Mr. Mitsch says that this year most doubles with white had this green cast which cleared up in fully opened blooms. This was probably due to the cool, if not cold, weather. This flower has varying degrees of doubleness, but is attractive in all its phases. The pink is peachy pink, but very clear.

6. Maple Sugar is a Leonaine \times Daydream seedling with a pale yellow perianth, a white halo on the petals, and a pale yellow crown with a rim of pinkish apricot. The softer pastel colors now appearing in daffodils will undoubtedly soon be very fashionable in contrast with the pure, bright colors which were almost exclusively the aim in the past.

7. G 13/1 is a very distinctive and very attractive flower. One fancier on seeing it wished immediately to acquire the stock. The perianth is very round and of reasonable quality as of now. The relatively large, flat, expanded crown is very ruffled, very rose pink with a shade of orange in the small eye. The ruffling of the crown is most distinct, for it covers about half of the flat crown, and is interlaced and overlapped in a most distinctive way. This ruffling is not coarse or rough, but quite refined, like thick lace. This refinement is the ultimate distinctiveness from other large cups, which often are too rough.

8. There is a series of Matador \times *N. jonquilla* hybrids whose fragrance can only be described as divine. They are clear yellow flowers with bright orange cups, up to seven on a stem. Here again is a cross of cheap bulbs, which has produced a heavenly result at the touch of a genius.

9. And I still like Sentinel. It has a monstrous cup, perhaps, hugely expanded. But it develops into a relatively smooth expanse of pink with light fluting, and the edge is moderately, not extravagantly frilled and ruffled.

10. Centerpiece is a Falaise \times Roimond seedling, the same parentage as

Mr. Lea's for Achentoul. Compared to Gay Challenger, this is more intensely red as grown here, and has more red frilled inner petalling. It is perhaps not quite as white as Gay Challenger, but the flowers on display were not fully developed. Gay Challenger is larger.

11. X 54/4 is an improved Flamingo, especially as far as the color goes. It may be introduced next year. It is a lovely pink of purer tone.

12. Pure Joy will possibly be introduced next year. It has a magnificent perianth of white spade-shaped petals of very heavy quality. It is a tall, vigorous white with a nicely expanded half long pale yellow cup. The edge of the cup is a darker yellow.

13. CO 11/1 may be introduced next year. It aroused the admiration of some very qualified people at the Convention. This is that bicolor triandrus seedling of which I wrote last year. Compared to Tuesday's Child, it has a trifle larger, more rounded, and much smoother crown of darker shade. It has a tiny halo of yellow on the petals, but Tuesday's Child is not exactly clean either, and the contrast of the Mitsch flower is much better. This plant mostly gives one flower per stem, and so is involved in the argument which arose about atypical flowers in the judges' panel at the Convention. But its loveliness and quality are undeniable. It is a second generation triandrus hybrid.

14. Stint is a smaller yellow triandrus hybrid with a shorter and slightly more expanded cup than usual.

15. I had several other persons sniff Quail to see whether it truly is fragrant as I indicated last year. They agreed with me, but it does not have the overpowering fragrance of some flowers. It did not appear to have such a fine form as last year. The color is deep yellow. (Later note: someone also sniffed Stratosphere and agreed that it has a delicate fragrance.)

16. D 21 is an Aircastle × Carnmoon series which gave flowers of exceptional quality and fine form.

17. Eland, the jonquil hybrid, has very round flowers and the cup is beautifully expanded and nuanced. The whole flower bleaches to white, but is a bicolor in the first stages.

18. Quetzal × Smyrna has given 25 lots of seedlings which Mr. Mitsch has lined out. These things are enough to make the Poet's mouth of any daffodiller slaver (an indelicate figure!). We will watch them with interest. Most are not open yet, except for one red-eyed thing.

19. I had often wondered what Quick Step × *cyclamineus* would give, and have made such a cross myself, but the results of Mr. Mitsch were meagre and undistinguished in color and form. Nothing at all comparable to the triandrus hybrids.

20. H 72 is an absolutely huge and this year irregular 3a. At least it looks like a 3a to me. Last year it was of good form, but the edge of the crown has white speckles which detract from the purity of color.

21. Aircastle × Old Satin and also × a Richardson 3d seedling have given some very good 3a yellows. At least they appear so to me; and anyone who wants this class of flower should consider using these parents in the process of developing such. The form is absolutely classical.

22. Merlin × Bantam has given wonderfully colored flowers with pinkish orange cups.

23. I saw some nice plants of Masquerade, but cannot at present understand what is so wonderful about it.

24. There is a considerable amount of Y 58 and it is a small plant. But it looks like a very respectable attempt at a small crowned pink. The color is nice and light.

25. It is sometimes a relief to get away from the extravagant flamboyance of some of the Mitsch things and go over Dr. Throckmorton's peaceful things, most of which are classic 3c's.

a. Stinger this year as I saw it had not a picotee edge. It is a flower in shades of yellow with a darker cup of very perfect form.

b. Lalique is as lovely as it was at the show, where it got Best of Show Award. Dr. Throckmorton worked toward getting flowers with what he called *jaundiced* perianths. This is a bad figure taken from medical disease, and we should try to persuade him to use the term *toned* perianths, i.e., in tones of pale yellows. This figure taken from musical terminology is much more attractive than the figure taken from medical pathology.

c. Painted Desert is a rimmed 3a of magnificent regularity.

d. Wind Song attracted the admiration and aroused the covetousness of connoisseurs at the Convention show, with its regularly waved, yellow-toned petals and darker cup. But the rim on the flowers outside has somewhat faded in the ensuing week.

e. Fanny Hill, in spite of what you imagine, is rough and ugly. If someone were confined to her company, they would soon be led to proper repentance.

26. There is a flower of true trumpet dimensions after the fashion of Milestone. Mr. Mitsch is justifiably proud of this accomplishment.

27. A Pigeon \times Tryst seedling has a very green eye, then a yellow halo in the cup, and the rest is white. It is very thick-petaled.

28. HI-23 is an Irish Coffee \times Richardson 3d seedling. One selection of this group is a very lovely soft reverse bicolor with an expanded cup and reflexed petals. In my judgement it has an unspeakably beautiful form.

29. GEJ 5 (see above also) has very rounded, thick petals. The outside petals even overlap a bit. It has a very short neck, and at this date is still very reasonably pink and in good form after exposure to the elements.

30. There are some wonderful late yellow trumpets open now. One series is Arctic Gold by a New Zealand flower, and these have a perfectly smooth form. Another series does not quite look like a trumpet daffodil, perhaps because it has more rounded petals. These are smooth, too, and appeal to me very much.

31. The wonderful Royal Oak \times Daydream seedling is just showing color now.

32. One of the freaks that came out of Panache—maybe it is temporary—is a white trumpet with added ruffles and flounces right in the middle of the trumpet. It is very irregular and not attractive to me. We shall see what develops later.

APRIL 25. Last year this was the date of my last visit to Daffodil Haven.

1. Eland. Mrs. Bozievich writes that this is one of the most beautiful daffodils and I agree very much. It is a jonquil hybrid of perfect form, wonderfully round, and is slightly fragrant.

2. X 45/4 has now been named Rhea, after the bird.

3. F 152/5 is an Easter Moon \times *N. triandrus albus* cross which has now been named Saberwing, after the hummingbird. This usually comes with only one to a stem, but is a very nice white flower.

4. F 152/6 is a clone which has several florets to a stem, with broad,

reflexed, and pointed perianth petals. It received much favorable comment from qualified judges at the Convention exhibit.

5. Rubythroat is not as red as it was last year, but Cool Flame is as good as it ever was, although at the first of the season it was a little pale. Perhaps it does need some warmth to bring out the best of the color.

6. Chit Chat, the third miniature *N. jonquilla* × *N. juncifolius* hybrid, is wonderful. It is very fragrant, has a fuller, rounder perianth than *jonquilla*, and a smooth rounded, expanded crown.

7. Bell Song is very pink with a greenish eye. The perianth is not smooth, but it is a very lovely little flower.

8. Westward is a very nice Richardson double which I did not know existed. It is of excellent form in white and yellow.

9. Cloud Nine is of wonderful color with a pure white crown, but it seems that the form of many jonquil hybrids is not up to expectations this year. Maybe they need warmer weather to develop properly.

10. The color of Euphony this year is most lovely but very elusive. It verges on being a reverse bicolor, and some flowers are definitely so this year according to Mr. Mitsch.

11. There is a vase of three notchless Romance blooms this year, but Mr. Mitsch said that he had to hunt to find them. The cup color is not yet developed. I remember it as being especially good last year.

12. The group of poets from Quetzal × Smyrna amounts to about 25 lots kept out of an original bunch of 100. Some have pure red eyes, and some have red and green eyes; and some have red and yellowish green eyes. All seem fragrant to a degree; and one sees different patterns of form even in poeticus if one sees the lots arrayed against one another. Most of them are exceedingly brilliant flowers in every way.

13. C 67/6 are some *N. jonquilla* × *N. triandrus* seedlings. All seem taller and more vigorous than last year. Small, delicate flowers, but very nice.

14. It seems that Oryx, the reverse bicolor jonquil, is also slightly fragrant.

15. Curlylocks is mud splattered, low on the ground. It is a very attractive little flower, but rough at this time of the season at least.

16. Flyaway is absolutely superb. It started to bloom on shorter stems quite some time ago — March 14. The stems have grown taller since then, and although many blooms are past, several stems are really wonderful now.

17. Petrel seems rougher this year than last, probably because of the rough weather.

18. I was not exactly impressed with the first flowers of High Repute, but several of the flowers now, which are mostly on the decline, are of perfect form and good color in the row.

19. Coral Light is a very fine flower. The cup color is especially good.

20. Heath Fire is a beautiful, weatherproof flower.

21. Golden Rapture × Sunlit Hours gave a very smooth perianth and a straight trumpet.

22. My Love × Festivity gave a startlingly full, round and flat perianth.

23. Palmyra is startling for its purity of white perianth and brightness of crown colors.

24. Kingbird is absolutely outstanding this year. Very tall and smooth.

25. Painted Desert is wearing very well in our changeable weather.

May 5: it is very unusual to have some groups of daffodils still blooming. In the Mitsch garage there is still a nice corner full of various things.

1. Impala looks very white, and Mr. Mitsch insists that it has greenish tones in its very reflexed perianth. It looks exceptionally beautiful.

2. The *jonquilla* × *triandrus albus* flowers are very nice yet. This is the parentage of April Tears. Some clones here seem to be taller and more floriferous.

3. There is a very nice sister of Petrel with a more rounded cup. However, it and some siblings have yellow perianth tubes, which is very different from the usual green which we all prefer, and which is the characteristics of Petrel.

4. More Quick Step × Daydream descendants. Mr. Mitsch says that he may take, for instance, a selection of a dozen of this series or a dozen of the Quick Step × *triandrus albus* series, and offer them for sale as a set. Then people could observe them and report back on which they think are worthy of introduction for outstanding characteristics which growers in various sections can find.

5. The very beautiful and late Royal Oak × Daydream yellow trumpet is getting worn by the weather here, but is still magnificent.

6. Mr. Morrill's Green Island × *juncifolius* seedling is beautiful in form again this year. Rainy weather, which splattered the short-stemmed blooms, doesn't allow a true appreciation of the colors; but it seems as good as last year.

N. POETICUS ORNATUS

At the end of the daffodil season when "rush time" is over, I often contemplate what cultivar I got the biggest "charge" out of that season. Usually when I send in my Symposium ballot and get to that last question, I am almost at a loss to pick that one variety; this year, however, *N. poeticus Ornatus* (10) is still indelible in my mind. What a bold little species: snow white, much substance, good form, intense coloring, and strong scent. In addition to all the other enjoyment from it, I received a blue ribbon in division 10 in our spring show. After 2 days on the show bench, it held for days in the house to give additional pleasure. I purchased this bulb from Venice Brink in 1974. The avid daffodil grower will never regret giving it a place in his garden.

—MRS. HUBERT BOURNE, *Columbus, Ohio*

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MUSINGS AND MEANDERINGS

By POETICUS

Our members all remember, I'm sure, Robin and Pooh Bear and Piglet and Rabbit, Maybe even Wol and Kanga and Roo. Well, Robin got to be a very big boy and met Kate and they decided to grow daffodils at a place called Carncairn. You don't hear too much about Pooh and Piglet any more but I understand that they are really the ones who raised 6b pink Foundling and Robin and Kate found it one day in the garden. Mr. Milne, who used to know all about Robin and Pooh Bear has been busy raising daffodils with red perianths like Sabine Hay. Now, from what I read in *Daffodils 1975*, Rabbit and all his relatives and Kanga and Roo and maybe Tigger have raised an "all red" 2a for Robin and Kate Reade that is so bright it outshines Mr. Milne's Sabine Hay.

* * * * *

The Pennsylvtucky Daffodil Society had an excellent show each year and had some real competitors. Particularly Mrs. Grower, Mrs. Spendum, Mrs. Artie, and Mrs. Chromasome. Mrs. Grower was an energetic soul and planted a tall hedge just to the west of her planting, planted her daffodils in raised beds, and installed a sprinkling system. She had tall, smooth flowers for the show and her friends all said, "No wonder, she has an unfair advantage with that hedge row, raised planting, and sprinkling system!" Of course, the others could have done this, too, if they had wanted.

Mrs. Spendum did without a fur coat and gave up a trip to Florida and

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spent the money on a fine collection of expensive daffodils and she had some great beauties for the show. Her friends all said, "No wonder she won, she had an unfair advantage with all those expensive bulbs she bought." Most of her friends spent the winter in Florida and took a new fur coat with them.

Mrs. Artie had a real feeling for flowers and made beautiful artistic arrangements. She had a few good daffodils and grew them moderately well. But Mrs. Artie could take a good flower and by grooming it carefully and staging it nicely she was a tough competitor. "Unfair advantage," her friends all said. "She wins because of her skillful manipulation of her entries." Mrs. Artie offered to give lessons in grooming but she didn't have any takers.

Mrs. Chromasome loved to daydream about flowers and for quite a number of years she had been taking pollen from one daffodil and putting it on another and later planting daffodil seeds. In time she produced some remarkably healthy daffodils and a few were rare beauties which she used with considerable success at the shows. "Unfair, unfair!" her friends all said. "Why, she is showing daffodils that are not in commerce and not available to us." Of course, Mrs. Chromasome had been telling her friends for years of the pleasure of hybridizing.

Unfortunately for all of them young Miss Happenstance, who had joined the Society the year before, made just one entry in the show with a bloom from a door prize bulb she had gotten the previous fall. She won the Gold Ribbon for best in show which seemed mighty unfair to all.

HERE AND THERE

The October 1975 issue of CODS Corner, newsletter of the Central Ohio Daffodil Society, was received too late to mention in our December issue. It is full of news, plans, and history of that active society.

The Garden Editor of The New York Times has requested permission to reprint, with some deletions, Grant Mitsch's "My 47 Years with Daffodils," from our September 1975 issue.

The Puyallup Valley Daffodil Festival will be held April 3-11, with the parade on April 10.

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WHITE TRUMPETS

By B. S. DUNCAN, *Omagh, Northern Ireland*

(Reprinted from The Daffodil Society Journal, January, 1975)

Since 1960 Empress of Ireland has topped the RHS Year Book poll as the favorite exhibition white trumpet, having taken over from Cantatrice, which previously had almost 20 years at the top. Though these polls have been discontinued I suspect that the Empress would still get the majority vote. It is however under increasing pressure from a growing number of its improved progeny. A clear favorite to take over the mantle has not yet emerged as there are quite a few contenders seemingly of approximately equal standard, all of which show improvements in some respect. I have not grown all of these newer flowers, but comments on those which I do know may be of interest.

In 1967 Panache came to the fore with a great fanfare of praise and had one outstanding RHS Show at which it got an F.C.C., won both single bloom classes, and a "moral" Best Bloom award. The stock then changed hands, was made available to the daffodil fraternity, and presumably was fairly widely dispersed to hopeful and expectant enthusiasts. But how many further successes has it had? Mr. A. H. Noakes won Best Bloom at Birmingham a few years ago, Mr. R. W. Lyons gained a similar award at Enniskillen this year, so it is certainly capable of producing magnificent specimen blooms but its consistency must be in doubt. I have grown it for 7 years and had only one really presentable flower free of nicks or blemishes. Unlike most white trumpets it seems to resent pot culture and will nick and split its petals horribly. Despite these criticisms I am determined to persevere, in the hope that it will settle down and produce consistent flowers of the size, form, whiteness, and perfection of which I know it is capable.

Queenscourt has its supporters. It is large, consistent, of smooth texture, and has had many successes in single bloom classes. It is a good grower, making a nice bulb. It has few faults but could be criticized for lack of distinctiveness or character and style. Perhaps the trumpet is a little too wide at the base, lacks finish at the mouth, and it is hardly pure white.

Birthright is distinctive and attractive, of sturdy but pointed form. It is very white but may be difficult to grow to full size.

Ulster Queen has not quite lived up to its early reputation in the British Isles, though it is highly regarded in New Zealand and was Grand Champion

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at the National Show in 1973 when shown by Phil Phillips. It grows well, producing consistent blooms on good large strong stems, but it is hardly as white or as large as some other contenders.

White Empress, White Star, White Majesty, and Silent Valley are four new ones raised by Mr. Tom Bloomer from Rashee \times Empress of Ireland. All are improvements on the pollen parent in some respect and I am still trying to assess their relative merit. White Empress is the whitest flower with a nice green base to the trumpet. It was once described as "the best white trumpet I have seen" by Mr. W. J. Dunlop after winning Best Bloom award at Ballymena Show. It is of largest size when well grown, but tends to increase rapidly, giving many small offsets which produce smaller flowers. It is not always quite smooth as it has inherited the texture of Empress of Ireland.

White Star is a very strong grower with wonderful stem and foliage. The flowers are remarkably consistent, and very large. The flower is very distinct, with a beautiful rolled finish to the trumpet and it has the silken smooth texture of Rashee. This one has had many successes already and is hard to beat on the show bench.

White Majesty is similar to White Empress, but flowers much later and has a distinctive and attractive finely toothed edge to the nicely expanded trumpet. Being late flowering this one has not had many opportunities to show its potential for exhibition.

Silent Valley is perhaps the smoothest and most attractive flower of the Bloomer quartet. It is large but of more slender and chaste form and unusually heavy substance. It is not quite so white as the others but the beautiful green halo spreading around the base of the trumpet gives a very clean effect. It is still very scarce and has yet to show its full potential.

Burntollet, a seedling raised by Mr. John Lea, has taken to Northern Ireland conditions and is producing consistently beautiful exhibition quality flowers. It was one of the nominees for Best Bloom at the London Show this year when shown by Mr. Bob Sterling and was very impressive in winning entries at Omagh and Enniskillen Shows. It is long in the trumpet and doesn't impress as it grows in the bed because the petals tend to hood slightly in the Kingcourt manner. A very slight pushing back of the petals, however, transforms the flowers into lovely smooth show specimens of purest white.

Of the older and cheaper kinds three varieties will still occasionally take prizes, namely Vigil, Rashee, and White Prince. All are difficult to grow to peak form, though White Prince has had a new lease of life since the intro-



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duction of Benlate as a fungicide. In fact, at its best I always preferred White Prince to Empress of Ireland because it is so much whiter. Unfortunately it is a slow increaser and poor grower and gives a poor yield of really top class flowers. Lovely as Vigil and Rashee are, they just do not have the size, substance, or breadth of petal to compete with more modern kinds.

From Tasmania Anitra and Mercedes are making reputations for themselves and Celilo is the favorite American raised variety. I hope to assess these three in the next few years.

Many new seedlings will no doubt emerge in the next few years as hybridizers have been busy intercrossing the new ones now available. Already Mr. W. A. Noton has shown some very attractive seedlings under number at the RHS Shows and I have hopes for my own 124 and 222.

Despite the beauty and near perfection of some of the flowers mentioned, each has some slight fault and fails to match the hybridizer's ideal. Each raiser of white trumpets will have slightly different impressions of an ideal flower. If I could produce an amalgam of all the best qualities of existing flowers I think I would have achieved my ideal. It would take bulb quality, foliage, smooth texture, and size from White Star, purity of whiteness from White Empress, pose from Panache, substance and green halo from Silent Valley, breadth of petal from Vigil or White Star, and sheer elegance and style from dear old Cantatrice. I have left out trumpet characteristics as I would not be content with just one ideal — I would want at least three types, all fairly slender at the base but with different finish at the mouth. One would be of Cantatrice or Silent Valley, one from White Star, and the third from White Empress or Empress of Ireland.

Obviously to assemble all these desirable qualities from so many sources

THE DAFFODIL MART

This year we are listing over 300 varieties of daffodils, and if you are unable to visit our Display Garden near Williamsburg, please send for our catalogue. We are very interested in tazettas, miniatures, and other unusual daffodils and are anxious to trade for any we do not have. Also we are eager to raise and market some of the new hybrids that many of the members of ADS are producing. We look forward to hearing from you and hope to see you in the spring.

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into one flower is an almost impossible task. But seeing the target, we can at least set our sights, have a shot at it, and even if we don't get a bullseye, the near misses will give ample reward and encourage us to keep trying. All the flowers mentioned have resulted from the life work of Guy Wilson, for which we enthusiasts offer thanks. What a rich legacy he has left, both by way of foundation stock and example of what can be achieved with dedication and perseverance.

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

By DR. GLENN DOOLEY, Bowling Green, Ky.

All of us have the problem of finding good markers. Robert Campbell was fortunate enough to acquire some aluminum blind sheets. He cuts them with scissors into 5-inch lengths. He drills a hole in one end and writes the name of the daffodil with a good grease pencil. The writings are usually quite legible for as long as five years. I have used plastic labels and I write the names of daffodils with a soft lead pencil. I push them in the ground. As a general thing, the names can be read for several years, but some will disappear after one season. Last fall I coated each stake with a waterproof clear shellac. I will report later on what success I have.

David Karnstedt considers daffodil test gardens to be quite essential. There are two gardens already established and another in the early stages of establishment. The one he is interested in is located in the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum near Minneapolis. This test garden has proven that daffodils grow very well in this section of his state. The basic problem in establishing

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a daffodil test garden is the need for an energetic local group or an organization to initiate one. After that there is a need for constant care and supervision in order to achieve the best possible performance. There is no question that daffodils will grow well in many areas.

Poeticus daffodils are receiving increased attention. Undoubtedly, the interest is being stimulated and developed through the Poeticus Robins. *N. poeticus* Flore Pleno came in for some discussion. Venice Brink reported getting thousands of seed from open-pollinated flowers of it years ago. Today he finds his seed production is almost nil. He believes that air pollution (he lives in the atmospheric shadow of St. Louis, Missouri, which covers roughly an area of 50 by 100 miles) contributes to the lack of seed production. He stated that *poeticus* Flore Pleno blooms have not blasted with him in over 25 years. In my garden it will make its usual annual growth of leaves but will not bloom. Amy Anthony reported that *poeticus* Flore Pleno is not too happy in her garden in Bloomfield, Connecticut, but *poeticus recurvus* is quite happy in semi-shade.

There has been a mention of a desire by some for a Robin on intermediate daffodils. These flowers are too large to be approved as minatures, but not large enough to compete successfully with the larger blooms in shows. There are many nice flowers in this group. There is no specific group designation for them. Such a Robin can be organized if a sufficient number will indicate to me their wishes. And, to the readers, there is always a spot somewhere within the Robin group for you. Why not increase the membership and let us know what daffodils will do for you? You do not have to exhibit to belong to any of the Robins!

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BOOK REVIEW

Diseases of Ornamental Plants. Junius L. Forsberg. 220 pp. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Ill. 61801. 1975. \$9.95 (paperbound \$4.00).

Dr. Forsberg, a distinguished plant pathologist with long experience in plant disease problems found in many parts of the United States, has given us a publication of value to both the home gardener and the commercial grower.

The 200 photographs serve to help with the identification of a good number of the diseases under consideration, including those caused by fungi, bacteria, nematodes, and mycoplasmalike organisms. Language used by Dr. Forsberg is both accurate and easily understood by the layman.

Control treatments recommended are the latest, including benomyl (benlate), a compound now well known to all serious daffodil growers. On the other hand, those chemicals now frowned on by the Environmental Protection Agency are omitted from the control recommendations.

On the whole the publication should be of value to the serious gardener with an inquiring mind. At the same time daffodil growers will find most of their troubles dealt with in a concise manner.

—WILLIS H. WHEELER, *Chairman, Health and Culture Committee*

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

From the Hybridizing Robin

Whether the late season had anything to do with it I don't know, but I had a whale of a daubing season. In my old black books I recorded about 120 crosses between 23 April 75 and 19 May 75, and later harvested 12,840 hand-crossed seed, plus 264 open-pollinated seed from named varieties and several thousand o.p. seed from unselected seedlings at the farm. The weekend of August 9-10 I planted 13,000 seeds (one at a time!) in 4-foot double rows 4 inches apart, with about 70 seeds per 4 feet. I expect average germination should produce 50 seedlings in 48 inches. They will be undisturbed for 4 years, when the first should bloom. There were successes and failures—maybe 2:1—throughout the season from yellow trumpets \times Uncle Remus or Brer Fox to Milan \times *N. bulbocodium*. I was disappointed that Moonfire (3d) for the second year did not set seed even after repeated pollination the second day. However Moonfire pollen on Lemonade produced 63 seeds. In my 4-year seedlings I had a second generation candidate for a 3d which looks good, but it failed to set seed with Moonfire pollen.

The first generation 3d candidate from Binkie \times Aircastle has "snuck" into 2d by about 1 mm., but I crossed it back on Aircastle and the second generation on maiden bloom (one of 12 seeds from 1970) looked safe in 3d. I repeated this cross this year and harvested 1,807 seeds. Considering these possibilities: Binkie \times Beige Beauty, 1,142; Binkie \times Aircastle, 3,792; (Binkie \times Aircastle F_1) \times Moonfire, 160; Lemonade \times Moonfire, 63; Aircastle \times (Binkie \times Aircastle F_1), 1,807; Old Satin \times (Binkie \times Aircastle F_1), 200; Irish Coffee \times (Binkie \times Aircastle F_1), 167—the total thrust toward 3d of 7,331 seeds planted this year should give me a few to look at.

I must be insane to have let myself get involved with reverse bicolors because in my garden they are subject to basal rot, but 3d seemed to be such a wide-open field. (Binkie \times Aircastle F₁) multiplied without previous loss out of 14 bulbs lifted this year, but one was lost to basal rot at digging. I soaked the remainder in Benlate solution but hanging in a nylon stocking over summer a second one was lost to basal rot. That's 2 of 14 or 15% loss, which is comparable with losses some years in other reverse bicolors.

I was pleased with a Brixton \times Wahkeena seedling. Brixton is a nice 2b that I got on my first order from P. Phillips, but I've discarded it because it had a weak stem. The seedling is much like the Brixton flower, with a ramrod stem from Wahkeena.

This year I've had three or four interesting green cups. The best was a Phillips open-pollinated seedling with Irish green cup extending all the way down the perianth tube or throat with a perianth of good substance, overlapping and white. However, the mucro and perianth tips were also distorted green. Several other green cups were green just to the junction with the perianth; likewise were several that blasted and were broken open for examination. All of these were seedlings of 3c's \times (Bithynia \times Ardour) selection with olive rim cup.

—WILLIAM A. BENDER

From the Tasmanian Daffodil Council Newsletter

After a seedling is named it is customary for the raiser of the flower to indicate its number on the card when exhibiting it. Some also write the names of the parent flowers. I would like to see this done by every one—it is interesting to try to identify characteristics of the parents in the seedling and it may give other breeders new ideas on lineage. For example, if many of the smoother all yellows have Yappa as the seed parent, then that is something to copy—good information for a beginner. Of course no such information can come from a number.

In addition, a number is not really memorable. Nine months after the show you are much less likely to be saying "Remember that 121/71 of yours from Deloraine," than "I like that Glowing Red \times Gay Challenger of yours."

Could I reiterate a point that is often made. We should be trying to breed out the long necked head-hangers! Mr. Jim Radcliff believes that in breeding daffodils we should be aiming to produce the flowers that will be the top garden varieties of the future. (This would of course be the ultimate test of a bulb's lasting ability.) If this is true, then those flowers will have to have stiff short necks and an upward looking habit. It is certain that few home gardeners will bother to encourage their flowers to raise their heads by setting them under windows in buckets or rows of sauce bottles!

About the most frustrating aspect of weak necked flowers is that their heads will only come up temporarily. Get them up and hold them there with cardboard until the show and they are down again before it's time to go home (or sometimes, before the judge gets there). It is a weakness and I believe that some of our leading growers have perpetuated it:

I think that the only way to eliminate it is to discard the rubber necked seedlings. If one is outstanding it might be retained for showing, but it would be better not to use it for breeding. This might put some old faithfuls on the line as breeders but in the long run it would pay off.

—JOHN LAMB

CULTIVAR COMMENTS

FIRST BLOOMS (*from Cods Corner, July 1975*)

We spent our Christmas holidays in sunny Mexico, and came back to Columbus on January 1 to our usual overcast skies. It stayed that way until March 21, when my bit of sunshine greeted me. My Jumbly opened that morning. I sat on my patio most of the day enjoying the eight blooms. I kept saying "Thank you, you gorgeous bit of sunshine." On March 22 my Tête-a-Tête began to bloom, and for the first time some of them had two blooms on a stem. I think Tête-a-Tête was competing with Jumbly for my attention. To me, my first blooms were pure joy and pleasure, and gave me a much needed lift until the sun finally came through out Columbus skies.

—CECILE SPITZ

The first standard daffodil to bloom this year was 6a Cornet. This all yellow cyclamineus hybrid has a stem just a bit too short to be in good proportion to the good-sized bloom. It is a smooth flower, with the petals gracefully recurved. Cornet, out in the open, bloomed six or seven days ahead of Foresight and Trouseau, which are planted up near the house; and Woodgreen, which is also in the open.

—MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER

MORE ON THE NAME TÊTE-A-TÊTE

Apropos of the comment on whether the name Tête-a-Tête should be interpreted to call for two florets, no more and no less, in show entries (Journal, June 1975, page 161) Dr. Throckmorton gives another version of

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the origin of the name—a play on words by Alec Gray, the originator, referring to the fact that Tête-a-Tête was the result of selfed Cyclataz, which was the result of a famous cross made by A. W. Tait. Dr. Throckmorton says that in Mr. Waley's garden in Kent a clump of Tête-a-Tête is grown between two clumps of Cyclataz to illustrate the story.

And, speaking of names, did you know that Topolino is the Italian name for Mickey Mouse, and that this is the most popular of all comics in Italy? The daffodil Topolino, a small 1 b from Gerritsen, has so far not been approved for the ADS List of Miniatures.

PRETTY PECULIAR

At the Washington Daffodil Society Show Mrs. Kathryn H. Nicolet of Riverdale, Maryland, turned up with a most unusual daffodil. It was a lovely golden yellow throughout and had 12 nicely shaped perianth segments, 2 rows of 6 each. The long trumpet had a nice frill on the end and was packed solid with petals. In fact, when the trumpet was squeezed, it had the consistency of a large well-packed cigar and was quite heavy.

Mrs. Nicolet is an enthusiastic gardener with a preference for daffodils. She has never attempted hybridizing and this unusual double appeared in a crocus area that has not been cultivated for a few years. It was growing at the site of a discarded Golden Ducat which always blasted and near a colony of Kingscourt. She will be on the lookout for her unusual daffodil next year.

—WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

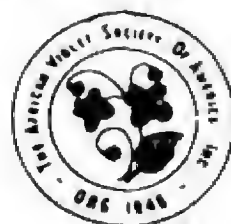
HELP WANTED

Response to my last appeal for new contributors was gratifying, but there must be many more members who could write something that would be enjoyed if they were nudged again. Please consider this that nudge! We always need bits small enough to fit into such space as this, as well as articles of various lengths. What daffodils do you grow? Why? Where? How? What do you do with them?

—THE EDITOR

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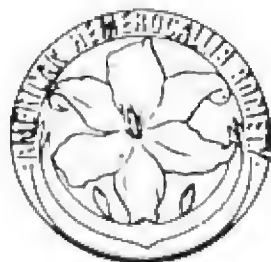
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Publications in the ADS library may be borrowed by members. Incomplete list will be found in Daffodil Journal for September, 1965. p. 21. Correspondence invited on items not listed.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils, 1974	\$ 2.25
The Daffodil Handbook, 1966 Paper Cover	\$3.40 — Cloth \$ 4.90
Daffodils and Narcissi by M. J. Jefferson-Brown	10.00
Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank	15.00
Binder for 12 numbers of Daffodil Journal	3.40
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Peter Barr's Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl Flowre (<i>Reprint</i>)	2.00
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Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Prices include postage. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

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89 Chichester Road

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Vol. 12, No. 4
June 1976

The

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JUNE 1976

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For recent changes in the Board of Directors see page 178. A complete roster will be published as a supplement to the September issue.

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All correspondence regarding memberships, change of address, receipt of publications, supplies, ADS records, and other business matters should be addressed to the Executive Director.

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Articles and photographs (glossy finish) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS JULY 15, 1976

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THE COVER DRAWING

by Marie Bozievich, is of Square Dancer, a split-corona daffodil bred by Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Kanouse and offered by Grant Mitsch.

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THE BICENTENNIAL CONVENTION

By MRS. HERMAN L. MCKENZIE, *Mississippi*

In a starkly modern rectangular glass tower of a Holiday Inn looming over the highway which divides Old Philadelphia from the Mainline, the members of the American Daffodil Society gathered to celebrate their country's 200th birthday and their society's 22nd. The 21st annual convention was the guest of the Northeast Region, the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society, and the Delaware Daffodil Society.

A sociable innovation of this convention was the continental breakfast each morning which gave ADS members a setting for visits with friends. It was possible to have juice with one group, breakfast with others, and coffee with a third gathering of friends not often seen. With some groups, such as the Southeastern Regional Robin which has had its present membership for more than eight years, these get-togethers take on the flavor of a family reunion, with pictures of new grandchildren vying with snapshots of garden scenes.

For those not entering flowers in the show, Friday was sight-seeing day, either in Old Philadelphia or the surrounding countryside. Destinations

varied as widely as the Philadelphia Zoo, the U.S. Mint, and Longwood Gardens in Kennett Square.

By midafternoon convention-goers and other visitors were treated to a beautiful National Daffodil Show. The unseasonably warm long springtime which had dominated much of the eastern United States cut down on entries from farther south and spelled an early demise for refrigerated blooms. But many members, particularly those from the Delaware Valley, brought hundreds of show-worthy flowers.

I found in this late season some pleasure, as I looked at many more poets than I had ever seen before. Meg Yerger's entries in particular did a good public relations job for her favorite division.

Mrs. Marvin Andersen, hard-working secretary of ADS, once carried a collection of blooms all the way to Portland to win the gold Watrous medal. Her travel time was much shorter this year, as she brought from her Wilmington, Delaware, garden blooms beautiful and numerous enough to win for her the Carey Quinn medal, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society Award, the Larry Mains trophy, and the Maxine Lawler Cup.

Along two walls of the flower show were commercial exhibits from four countries. Particularly eye-catching were the spectacularly satisfying staging of John Lea's exhibit, with its careful attention to heights and colors, and the Daffodil Mart exhibit prepared by Brent Heath which focused solely on the miniatures and smaller daffodils. If one flower in the commercial exhibits were to be singled out as a conversation piece, it would be Brian Duncan's huge but well-proportioned 1c, Silent Valley.

President Bill Roesse presided over Friday night's annual meeting of the membership. The convention was welcomed to Philadelphia by Dr. John C. Wister of Swarthmore, who noted, "It is nice to be here with you and to welcome you, but I think you've got already your welcome earlier when you saw that flower show. I hope you all enjoyed it as much as I did."

Dr. Wister continued, "As you know, this is our third convention in Philadelphia. I have been privileged to be at the other two." When he asked for a show of hands of those who had also been to both, he exclaimed, "Full of friends!" Noting the number of foreign visitors joining us for our 200th birthday, he asked, "How many of you were present at the first ADS convention when we had three very distinguished foreign visitors—Guy Wilson, Reginald Wootton and Empress of Ireland? Empress of Ireland is here with us again today, very beautiful in many of those exhibits."

The program for Friday night was a panel of overseas growers, including Sir Frank Harrison, Mrs. R. H. Reade, and Brian Duncan of Ireland and John Lea of England, who compared and contrasted their methods of growing and showing. Basic accord was reached on most points until the matter of chemical treatment of bulbs was proposed. Incoming president Bill Ticknor, serving as moderator, called upon all his State Department background as he handled this matter diplomatically, allowing Mrs. Lionel Richardson to intervene firmly at one point.

Also introduced were other guests at the head table. This group included Lady Harrison, Mrs. Roesse, Jack Goldsmith, characterized as "the right-hand man at Prospect House," and Mrs. J. Abel Smith of Letty Green, England. These last two were making their first visit to an ADS convention, as were Brian Duncan and John Lea. Also a guest at the head table was Mrs.

Ernesta Ballard, president of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, who presented that group's award to Mrs. Andersen.

Another highlight of Friday evening was the presentation of the American Daffodil Society's medals, the Silver for service to the Society to Bill Pannill and the Gold for service to the daffodil to Matthew Zandbergen.

Bill Roese read the letter which nominated Bill Pannill for this honor: "Bill is one of a kind and gives a rich, different dimension to our society. He is without doubt the speaker most in demand by daffodil groups around the world. Attendance at conventions or meetings is increased because Mr. Pannill is billed as speaker. His fine southside Virginia drawl, rollicking sense of humor, and thorough knowledge of daffodils make his talks entertaining and useful and long remembered. Bill stands out in the public eye for his winning show entries and his talks; but he draws no attention to his many, many kind and considerate acts. He has shared untold bulbs with promising beginners and talked daffodils to many small groups. In addition, he has served our Society well as president and for many years on the board of directors. Bill has done much to please our membership; they should now return the compliment."

Dr. Tom Throckmorton, in presenting the Gold Medal to Matthew Zandbergen, said, "There can be no question of his service to the daffodil. His has been a lifetime of daffodils. He bridges the daffodil world of P. D. Williams through the years of Wilson and Richardson to the daffodil world of Evans, Mitsch, Lee, Pannill and Watrous. He is the Peter Barr of today, who travels the world and publicizes the beauty and charm of the daffodil. Not a hybridizer himself, he has taken the fine bulbs of others and increased and made them available, not only to us but to all gardeners awaiting spring. How much poorer would we be without Armada and Peeping Tom? How many ribbons have we all won with Suzy and Tête-a-Tête and Jumblie? All that we have of these great daffodils come from the stock that Matthew propagated.

"Matthew also bridges the gap between the great commercial growers and us novelty daffodil raisers. He sells bulbs to us by the one or two and by the ton to others. Genial, knowledgeable and devoted, Matthew has dedicated a long lifetime to daffodils and daffodil people. Let us honor him now with the Gold Medal of the American Daffodil Society." Dr. Throckmorton then asked for the personal privilege of presenting a brief slide show depicting Matthew Zandbergen as "a man of many hats, and the happiest guy in the world."

The report of the nominating committee was presented and accepted by the membership. William O. Ticknor was elevated to the presidency of ADS, saying that he felt himself to be "first servant of you all." He noted that the society which he heads is a thriving group of 1,461 members from 45 states and 13 foreign countries.

The lovely table decorations on Friday night were created by the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society. For each person there was a special gift: a rooted *Aucuba japonica* grown from seed by Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Gruber of Norristown, Pa. Aucubas do beautifully in Mississippi and I look forward to years of remembering the 1976 convention with this thoughtful living gift. I was interested to learn from others at my table, all from the Columbus area, that aucuba also survives the winters of northern Ohio.

Saturday morning's workshops began with a scholarly session on basic science by members of the Pennsylvania State Extension Service. Dr. James

K. Rathmel, Professor of Floriculture Extension in Norristown, Pa., spoke on plant nutrition, and Dr. Richard Craig, Associate Professor of Plant Breeding, talked about plant genetics. The slide lectures, by request of convention chairman Dr. William Bender, included stress on such topics of interest to daffodil growers as backcrossing in hybridizing and the value of trace elements in the soil of the daffodil bed.

The second half of Saturday's session was billed as "Practical Pointers from the Experts," and the standing-room-only audience testified to the convention's validation of the term "expert."

Mrs. John Bozievich, always a winner of top awards, who swept the boards at the Cincinnati convention, spoke on growing show flowers. She stressed that good growing was 90 per cent a strong back, and 10 per cent intelligent investigation and learning from your mistakes.

Mrs. Ernest K. Hardison, Jr., is well known for her skill in transporting winners long distances, and especially for last season's feat of winning Best in Show in Nashville with Foxfire and then carrying the same three blooms to Portland the next weekend to win another blue. She demonstrated her methods of cutting and packing show flowers, which she styled a combination of Richardson, Pannill, and Bozievich methods. She also gave credit to repeated misting of show blooms after they have been cut.

Mrs. Marvin Andersen, her recent successes in the 1976 show fresh in the minds of all viewers, was a most appropriate choice to close the session with comments on staging. She said that staging simply meant planning ahead, and stressed contrasts and colors. About staging an entire show, she commented, "Just think about making the exhibitors and judges comfortable."

A bus tour of Historic Philadelphia filled the Saturday afternoon hours. Because lines were long at many of the most popular sites, we mostly had glimpses to whet the sightseeing appetites of those who were staying over for a few days. Highlights included viewing the renovated Society Hill area. But the most-coveted feat seemed to be sitting in George Washington's pew at Christ Church. The tour concluded with a reception honoring the American Daffodil Society at the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's headquarters and a ramble in their delightful 18th century garden.

The final banquet carried the imagination of convention-goers from coast to coast and on around the world. Wells Knierim gave vivid and enticing details of the New Zealand tour in October, and Bill Roese, speaking for Jack Romine, invited the 1977 convention to San Francisco next March.

The attractive table decorations on Saturday night, which combined daffodils with driftwood, were the creation of the Delaware Daffodil Society. When it was announced that they were for sale, they were all quickly purchased by ADS members.

Dr. William A. Bender, stating that it would have been impossible to be chairman of a convention from 150 miles away without an excellent committee, expressed appreciation and thanks to Mrs. Jonathan Williams, Mrs. Helen H. LeBlond, Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, Mrs. H. Rowland Timms, Mrs. Francis L. Harrigan, Mrs. Zachary T. Wobensmith, Mrs. W. R. McKinney, and Wallace Windus. The convention in turn gave Dr. Bender a standing ovation in appreciation of his accomplishments as convention chairman.

The highlight of the evening was "Historical Sketches of ADS," in the always hilarious style of William G. Pannill, director at large and past presi-

dent, who mixed facts reverent and irreverent in tracing the growth of our Society for the past 22 years.

Stating that he knew better than to attempt to follow Bill Pannill at the microphone, President Bill Ticknor adjourned the 21st annual convention of the American Daffodil Society with the simple injunction, "Go west, ADS."

E. A. BOWLES & HIS GARDEN AT MYDDLETON HOUSE

Reviewed by GEORGE S. LEE, JR., *Connecticut*

Fame in the daffodil world usually attaches to those who have been successful in hybridizing, yet without a single introduction to his name, E. A. Bowles exerted influence and commanded esteem well above that of more familiar names. Crocuses were said to be his first love, yet the ripples from that interest of this many-sided man did not range nearly as far as those created by his participation in building the structure within which we grow and show daffodils.

Bowles was appointed to the Narcissus Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society in 1904 and served as its chairman from 1911 until his death in 1954. Throughout his long life of 89 years he was a student of the daffodil, a concern which culminated in 1934 in publication of his *Handbook of Narcissus*, a work of scholarship and authority which seems definitive in its field and is described by the author in the preface:

"This book represents an attempt to collect information scattered in the works of earlier writers and to present it in a handy form, correlated with observations made on wild hillsides, in gardens and museums, and at flower shows. It embodies the experience gained during over thirty years' work for the Royal Horticultural Society and more than forty years as an active gardener.

"It is intended for those of the garden-loving public who like to know something of the botanical relationships and geographical distribution of wild species, as well as for those who grow the choice garden-raised varieties for the sake of their beauty."

A biography of Bowles has now been written by Nea Allen under the title *E. A. Bowles & His Garden at Myddleton House*. So extensive were Bowles's gardening interests as they developed over his long life that every gardener must find common ground with him at many points. While his personal life was touched with tragedy, his gardening life was filled with happy experiences and association with all the well-known figures of his time. These have been gathered by the author into a generously illustrated book of charm and smiles as befits its subject who was himself a writer of wit and lore. Bowles wrote extensively and besides his treatise of daffodils he was the author of *A Handbook of Crocus and Colchicum for Gardeners*. He described his garden in three volumes which are now collectors' items: *My Garden in Spring*, *My Garden in Summer*, and *My Garden in Autumn and Winter*.

Although a copy of Bowles's biography has been placed in our Society's library, it is felt that some of our members will wish to have their own copies or use them as gifts. So copies will be stocked for the present and may be had from the ADS office for \$10.00, postpaid.

INTRODUCING...



William O. and Laura Lee Ticknor, Falls Church, Virginia, ADS President and chairman of the Publications Committee, respectively.

Bill was born in Maryland and has spent most of his life in the Washington, D.C. area. He received a B.A. degree from George Washington University. He has been in government service for 35 years and has been employed in the Executive Secretariat in the Department of State for the last 15 years.

Bill and Laura Lee attended their first daffodil show in Washington in 1953 and the family have attended every Washington Daffodil Society show since then. Bill became president of WDS in 1961 and now serves as editor of its Newsletter. In ADS he has been a regional vice president, chairman of the Publications Committee, second vice president, and first vice president.

Laura Lee shares Bill's interest in gardening, daffodils, and plant societies. She has held offices in WDS and served as its president. In daffodils, no one knows where the work of one stops and the work of the other begins.

The Ticknors grow about 700 named varieties, large and small, and several thousand seedlings. They exhibit and give talks together. They are both student judges.

They have a son, William Litchfield, and a daughter, Susan, who share their interest in daffodils and attend many conventions and shows with them.

DAFFODIL CLASSIFICATION REVISION?

The February 1976 Newsletter of the Washington Daffodil Society exploded a bombshell in the halls of the famous Royal Horticultural Society in London. Newsletter editor (and recently elected president of the American Daffodil Society) William O. Ticknor pulled together in an article complaints from around the world concerning the registering of daffodil names, the "Classified List," and the entire classification system.

The article found its way to a meeting of the RHS Narcissus and Tulip Committee in London. For this and other reasons the RHS tentatively agreed to revise the definition of a Poet (Division 9) daffodil and to take other actions. Willis Wheeler has been appointed chairman of an ad hoc ADS committee to consider a revision of the classification system. John Lea, a member of the RHS committee, came to the Philadelphia Convention and spoke unofficially at a Board meeting on behalf of the RHS. Following are Mr. Ticknor's article and Mr. Lea's letter commenting on the plan of action of the RHS Narcissus and Tulip Committee.

"LIST," CLASSIFICATION, REGISTRATION — AND YOUR OPINION

The platform on which our shows are based has always been the RHS Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names. All of our terms of reference are based on the RHS system of classification. If one of us were asked to describe Bahram most of us would draw a blank. If we were asked to describe 2a Bahram we could make a start on it. The system has been our language, the "List" has been our dictionary.

Suddenly we find that the RHS can no longer print a complete list that we can afford to buy. The best they can offer is a list of daffodils registered since 1960. As Mary Lou Gripshover of Columbus, Ohio, says, it does not include most of the daffodils that appear in our shows. Just quickly pulling names out of the air, it does not include 2b Festivity, 4 Acropolis, 7b Suzy, 6a Tête-a-Tête, nor 5b April Tears.

In the eyes of many in England, Ireland, our country, and New Zealand it appears that the RHS is losing interest in daffodils. It has ceased publication of the once great Daffodil and Tulip Year Book. British correspondents say the RHS does not properly support the London daffodil shows. For nearly 2 years we had no information from the RHS as to new registrations. I have heard from a responsible source that they are no longer really interested in being the International Registrar of daffodil names.

In addition to all this, the proliferation of new and different daffodils has made the classification system out of date. The RHS recognized this to a degree and added a color code in its latest, post-1960, List. Grant Mitsch has performed such prodigies with the 5's, 6's, and 7's that 5a and 5b, 6a and 6b, 7a and 7b simply frustrate us as descriptions. 7b YOOO tells us a lot about Roberta Watrous' "Happy Hour," but it seems awfully long. Lots of suggestions have been made for improving the classification system. The American Daffodil Society, at the instigation of Willis Wheeler, asked the RHS to amend the definition of Division 9 to include poet-like daffodils. (They have not found time in two years to acknowledge the letter, much less act on it.) Phil Phillips has recommended that Division 10 be abolished and that the species and wild forms be put in their "appropriate" divisions. At first this sounds like sacrilege, but the RHS put wild double forms in Division

4. As Phil points out, how wild are *Canaliculatus*, the Tenby Daffodil, or *N. jonquilla* that have been growing in our gardens for 100 years?

No man living today has given as much thought to daffodil classification as has Dr. Tom Throckmorton of Iowa. He has an unbelievable quantity of knowledge in his mind and at his fingertips. He is a conservative person by nature but he suggests that perhaps a drastically new approach be taken to make a classification system that is truly descriptive. For instance, 1a YYY presently represents a yellow trumpet daffodil, 7a YYY represents all-yellow large-cup jonquil hybrids (who really cares whether a jonquil hybrid is large or small cup?). Doesn't it make more sense to use 1YY and 7YY to represent all yellow trumpets and jonquils? Why use a, b, c, and d that sometimes mean color and sometimes means cup size? At best d is ambiguous as it attempts to tell what the cup color isn't — not what it is.

Our Washington Daffodil Society has always been a leader. Its membership has never been shy of daffodil knowledge or imagination. What is your idea? If the RHS falters, should the registration task be taken over by the ADS? What in your estimation is involved? What do you suggest we do for a really comprehensive published list? What changes to the classification should be made, if any? It is your ball game. It has changed but the rules haven't kept up with the game. Your idea are invited.

MR. LEA'S LETTER:

28 April, 1976

Dear Bill,

First let me say how very much I enjoyed and learnt at the convention, and all your really magnificent hospitality that I and all of us have received not only in Philadelphia, but in Chambersburg and Washington.

I think it would be helpful to clear the air if I outline to you what I consider is the RHS position on daffodils.

1. The RHS has no intention of giving up the registration of daffodils.
2. The future of the Daffodil Yearbooks is now guaranteed for the foreseeable future.
3. The Yearbook will contain the names of all newly registered daffodils, provided they have been processed before the Yearbook goes to press. The RHS will send a list annually to the Data Bank of all new names.
4. A draft of the proposed wording for the classification of *Poeticus* is being sent to all interested bodies (i.e. ADS).
5. A complete review of the classification of daffodils has been started by the RHS Classification Committee, to help in its deliberations. All interested bodies are to be asked to submit detailed proposals and their reasons for the change. The review will take at least a year — possibly longer.

We have a problem with the Yearbook because sales are below the break-even point. I hope very much the ADS can help in this. Would it be possible to have copies at future conventions that could be offered on a sale or return basis? Out of our total sales of around 950 copies only some 145 in 1974 and 125 in 1975 went to the ADS.

Forgive this brief note of thanks for a wonderful trip.

Best wishes, Your sincerely, John

MORE ABOUT SPLIT-CORONA DAFFODILS

By A. N. KANOUSE, *Olympia, Washington*

Naomi Liggett's excellent article on split-corona daffodils in the June 1975 issue of *The Daffodil Journal* prompted me to add some of our experiences with this type of flower and to encourage others to plant some of the fine new hybrids now available. William O. Ticknor is doing some fine "missionary" work with these "ugly ducklings" of the daffodil world, and to him goes a great deal of credit in sponsoring them in the home gardens, especially on the East Coast.

I'll have to go back some 34 years or more to the time when we started working with this so-called freak in the daffodil family. It was at a daffodil show in Sumner, Washington, in which we had a large display of the newer daffodils of that time, that a lady brought us a few daffodils to identify for her. They were something new to us, and she could get no satisfactory answer to her question from any of the other commercial growers who were also exhibitors — mostly growers from the Puyallup Valley of western Washington, at that time the center of the bulb industry on the West Coast.

Always interested and on the lookout for something different, we were anxious to acquire a few of this cultivar, and made arrangements for the lady to send us a few bulbs that next fall. She said that these bulbs had been growing in her garden for several years before she had acquired the property, and that they had multiplied into quite large clumps; when we received the bulbs from her they were very small rounds, because of overcrowding. The next spring, after the bulbs had had a chance to develop to better advantage, about half of them bloomed. By leaving them down another year we were able to harvest bulbs that averaged 12-14 cm. from the 8-cm. planting stock. Also the blooms were twice as large as the original sample we were shown at the show 2 years before, though the stems were rather short compared with those of commercial daffodils we were growing at that time. We found the flowers consistently uniform in shape, the true split-corona type, and this daffodil proved to be a good grower for us. Many visitors to our gardens during the blooming season were interested enough to want to purchase some of these bulbs, and we could have sold all that we had and more, but we wanted to increase our stocks before letting any get away from us. We were still at a loss as to the daffodil's name. This was in 1942.

In 1944, Mr. J. W. A. Lefeber, from Lisse, Holland, a daffodil grower, visited us, and he was able to give us some concrete information about the little daffodil. He told us that in Holland it was called Buttonhole, and he was surprised to find it growing so well in our garden adjacent to Puget Sound. Quoting Mr. Lefeber, "Dr. De Mol, in Holland, had done a great deal of work with Buttonhole, trying to get better stems and growth habits, as well as more substance, but found the seeds were seldom fertile." Mr. Lefeber did not know whether this was a natural sport or an X-ray sport, as Dr. De Mol had done some experimental work both ways, but most Holland growers thought it was a true sport of the older bicolor *Victoria*, as it had the same bad habit of growing many small bulblets, sometimes completely around the motherbulb. These offsets, we were told, were called "horseteeth," which they resembled, and were a characteristic not desirable from a grower's point of view.

When the Germans occupied Holland, Mr. Lefeber was in the United States on a selling trip. Worried about his family and business in Holland, he tried to get back to his homeland, but only got as far as England and was forced to come back to the United States. With plenty of time on his hands, and no word about his family or conditions in Holland, he visited us again for a few days, but as he had a brother in the bulb business at Mt. Vernon, Washington, most of his time was spent there. Eventually the war was over and the Lefebers were together again. We corresponded regularly and we learned that their bulb stocks had mostly been saved, but that they had decided to make their home in this country and continue their business as far away from Germany as they could get. We agreed to plant any bulb stocks they were able to ship over here, and in 1950 we were able to purchase a farm for them with money sent to us. In due time a large shipment of bulbs arrived, mostly daffodils and hyacinths, but also some tulips and bulbous iris. All were planted on the new farm. The next spring the family of four came, and they lived with us for a month or so until their furniture arrived by container from Holland. They were in the bulb business as soon as they got here.

Among the many fine seedlings in the above-mentioned shipment of daffodils were two cultivars of split-coronas, yet unnamed, that were far superior to the Buttonhole we were growing. We purchased half of the stocks of these two kinds and named and introduced Hillbilly to the trade the next year. Hillbilly had a good strong stem and was a vigorous grower. It had a bi-colored blossom of great substance. The other cultivar had a longer stem, a good self color, but the stem could not hold up the flower in a heavy rain. The color was about the same as that of old Emperor, now perhaps obsolete. We never did learn the parentage of these two split-coronas. When we had a huge bowl of the unnamed seedling at a daffodil show in Tacoma, Washington, many visitors asked us the name of this variety, and in desperation at the moment, we called it Hillbilly's Sister; it went on the market by this name. Mr. Lefeber sold all his bulbs to a grower at Mt. Vernon, Washington, a few years ago, and we understood that Hillbilly's Sister had been renamed, but I cannot remember what it is now called. We no longer grow either of them, but for sentimental reasons we are still growing some Buttonhole in our garden at Floravista, Olympia, Washington.

Being commercial growers we sold cut flowers from our bulb plantings each spring, and we noted that Hillbilly proved very popular and sold faster than the conventional varieties. It was much in demand for the florist trade as well as in the supermarkets that handled our cut flowers. They asked for more than we could supply at higher prices than the regular King Alfred and other standard cut-flower varieties. We called these split-coronas our "bread and butter" daffodils.

About this time we started using Hillbilly in our hybridizing program, which was rather a hit-or-miss undertaking, as some springs we made no crosses at all and were sloppy about keeping records of the crosses we did make. We crossed Hillbilly both ways with some of the better daffodils of that time, and in about 4 years a few splits showed up in the seedling planting. Many unusual forms made their appearance, some worth growing on for more testing, whereas the rest went into a mixture and were sold to gardeners for cut flowers or for naturalizing. Our goal was for good form, substance, and bulbs resistant to basal rot. Many cultivars were grown for cut flowers

only and were not named at all. All were splits having interesting variations, and they sold well as cut flowers. Perhaps we should have saved a few of them and introduced them to the trade, but they did not come up to our idea of perfection, so eventually we discarded them entirely. By crossing Hillbilly with some of the better pinks of that time, Mabel Taylor, for example, we did get some good splits, but only one with any pink in its make-up; it had a very ruffled corona. Had we continued along this trend, we might have produced some really good pinks, but we failed to follow up this line of breeding. In 1975 Grant Mitsch listed the pink split-corona, Phantom, a very lovely flower. It has Hillbilly in its parentage. We understand that their daughter, Mrs. Richard Havens, of Hubbard, Oregon, also has one of their breeding, and the Havens are working for more and better splits.

Two years ago we sold our named seedling varieties to Mr. and Mrs. Havens. Needless to say, we are happy to have these young people carry on the work we have pioneered, and they will continue to grow the varieties we have developed. All cultivars were of our breeding and included Inca Gold, some pink doubles, and all the named splits. With youth and dedication in their favor, more will be heard of the Havens in the future, I am sure.

Until a few years ago we were unaware that Mr. Jack Gerritsen, in Holland, was also working for split-corona daffodils, and I am sure he did not know we were breeding for the same type as he was. He has introduced many fine kinds and was far ahead of us in this field, and although we have never met, we do admire his work and the cultivars he has put on the market. More than anyone else, he has shown the public what perseverance can do for a plant breeder, and we admire him for it. The splits are becoming more popular each year, mainly because of his efforts, and we found that we could never grow enough to meet the demand. One of our named seedlings was not put on the market until we had 2,000 salable double-nosed bulbs. That first year we offered them to an eastern seed firm; they reordered until all the top grades were taken, and we were sending them all the round bulbs as well. That variety had to be taken off the market until we could again build up stocks enough to catalog a few years later.

Five years ago we were growing some long rows of Mitsch's Daydream. Next to them in the field were three rows of our split-corona Lemon Ice. Just before digging time I noticed that Daydream had set a goodly supply of open-pollinated seed pods. After we gathered a few hundred pods, the rest were left to fall on the ground. Some of these seedlings started to bloom in 1965, as 4-year-olds. Two cultivars were reverse splits; many were all white, and quite a few are yet to bloom. The reverse splits looked even better the next spring, and as this is now their third year down they will be dug and divided this summer. The flowers from this open-pollinated cross ran 40 percent to split-coronas, not a bad average, and many of the whites are good enough to grow on for a while for further testing. I am sorry now that I did not save all the seed that Daydream produced that season. There can be little doubt as to the parentage of this block of seedlings, even if Mother Nature did all that work for us.

We know that most daffodil fanciers and exhibitors shy away from the split-corona daffodils, but we are practical growers who have depended on our bulb sales for a livelihood for more than 40 years, and the splits have added immeasurably to our income. They have helped our two daughters through college, though both worked part time while in school. We regret

that time has curtailed our work with the daffodils, work we have found both enjoyable and satisfying. We would do it again given a chance. Plant a few of these daffodils now on the market. You might like them.

I cannot close without giving full credit to my wife and partner, Maudie, who for 47 years has worked by my side. She gave up a teaching career to become the wife of a bulb grower. It has been a rewarding life, as we have enjoyed doing what we liked to do best. She was the hybridizer of the partnership, and most of the credit is due to her efforts. Some of our split-coronas now in commerce are Doll Dance, Square Dancer, Lemon Ice, Party Dress, and Two Step. Others are Polka Party and Miniskirt, and a few unnamed seedlings are still on trial. We only hope that some of our introductions will continue to add color to gardens and give pleasure to daffodil lovers long after we are gone from this life. It has been a worthwhile experience, and we have no regrets.

MAMARONECK GARDEN CLUB DAFFODIL PROJECT

By MARJORIE P. ILGENFRITZ, Mamaroneck, New York

Just a year ago, in 1975, during the daffodil season, the Horticulture Study Group of the Garden Club of Mamaroneck, New York, added daffodils to its program of learning how to grow and show.

At the club's spring flower show, we had an exhibit of daffodils in each division and subdivision with an opportunity to ask questions about the classification system. This was followed by a carefully prepared list of 44 dependable and not too expensive cultivars, from which members could choose and pay for in advance, with the purpose of growing at least one in each division and subdivision. Out of the group of 15 in the Horticulture Study Group, 11 responded. Eight chose to buy the list of bulbs as recommended. Two chose only a few, and one bought everything on the list in quantity!

The chairman searched the dealers' lists for the best prices and ordered from Grant Mitsch, Murray Evans, Mary van Schaik, Charles Mueller, and Brent Heath. All were most cooperative and sent us excellent bulbs and special gifts.

The garden club's show schedule in April 1976 provided the opportunity to show what the members had grown. Out of the 11 members who purchased and grew bulbs, eight participated in the show and five received blue ribbon awards. At the spring show, Mrs. Richmond S. Barton, a member of the Mamaroneck Garden Club, the Westchester Daffodil Society, and the American Daffodil Society, demonstrated and discussed classification in detail for the whole club membership.

This spring we have encouraged them to attend the Greenwich Daffodil Show in nearby Connecticut and to visit the gardens of members of the Westchester Daffodil Society, where they can become acquainted with new varieties. We hope we have kindled enthusiasm for daffodils and perhaps acquired some new members for the American Daffodil Society.

THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY SYMPOSIUM: HISTORY

By ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Boonton, New Jersey*

The 19th Symposium of the American Daffodil Society marks the end of another phase. The Board of Directors at its meeting in October 1975 accepted the proposal that balloting this year be done by the exhibition judges. It seems an appropriate time to review the history of the Symposium.

In a sense the Symposium antedates the Society, for it grew from the annual appraisals by Carey Quinn, from 1950 on, which were distributed to friends and members of the Washington Daffodil Society, sometimes being published in the latter's Yearbook and the National Horticultural Magazine. Judge Quinn grew a great many of the best and newest daffodils in his tiny plot in a Washington suburb, and he had a judge's eye and lawyer's memory. He presented his selections, grouped by season of bloom, by type, i.e., "stars," "decorative," "novelty"; included discussion of "small ones"; and suggested a list for beginners.

A report of the season of 1954, the year the American Daffodil Society was founded, appeared in the Yearbook of the Washington Daffodil Society. Nine committee members or associates in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania cooperated with Judge Quinn as chairman to produce this report. In the following year Carey Quinn having become president of the ADS, not too surprisingly acted as his own Symposium chairman to present the first national Symposium, based on reports of "some 45 judges of wide experience, covering every section of the United States." 124 varieties were ranked according to RHS official classification—even then with 2a and 2b subdivided by cup color—and another 68 mentioned as novelties to watch. Miniatures, species, and pinks were separately grouped.

For the next three years Charles Meehan, an avid fancier in South Carolina, increased the scope of the Symposium by adding more reporters and developing the format. So, while the second Symposium offered a report of 21 items, with miniatures and pinks tacked on the end, the third requested judges to vote separately on four categories: exhibition, garden, miniature, novelty, and each type was presented under 21 headings. Regional vice presidents of the time, especially in those areas away from organized daffodil activity, considered the Symposium their chief tool in attracting new members. Many of us had regional committees.

In 1958 Dr. Helen Scorgie, of Harvard, Massachusetts, brought her rich botanical background and experience with species and miniatures to guide a separate Miniature Symposium, using as reporters only those members with sizable collections of such. She continued this service until her failing health forced her to discontinue after 1966. It would repay any new miniatures enthusiast—or old-time expert, for that matter—to review her reports of those years. They are rich in just the specific, detailed information hard to find.

In 1959 Harry Tuggle, in Martinsville, Virginia, assumed the chairmanship and for four years continued the format established by Carey and developed by Charlie. As hybridizing offered new cultivars he subdivided in turn Classes 3b, 1a, and Divisions 5, 6, and 7.

For the 1964 Yearbook John Larus applied his actuarial skills to give us a weighted resume of the reports of the previous four years.

During the final five years of his chairmanship Harry Tuggle offered several different sorts of reports, as conditions were changing. In 1964, 1965, and 1967 he offered charts of Exhibition and Garden varieties, without comments but weighted for national balance. In 1965 he wrote a separate commentary, "Accent on Novelties — 1965," on how newer varieties were growing in the Tuggle and Pannill gardens in Martinsville. This was not a Symposium report, but the sort of fancier's report that we welcome to supplement such evaluations. In this period we also had Eve Robertson's review of what was new in England and Ireland in 1962, an astute evaluation of "What's Old and Very Good" by Betty Darden in December 1965, another "Accent on Novelties" by Harry in 1966, and his 1967 summary of hybridizing in Oregon.

In my opinion, as one who worked with him from the early days, the ADS has yet to have any evaluator who is Harry's peer. His observations, as offshoots of his Symposium Committee chairmanship, repay rereading today.

By 1968 several weaknesses of the "expert" report plan were making it difficult to continue, especially finding reporters who could and would make the 250 judgments the plan called for, and so it seemed the right time for the ADS to start an every-member canvass, so successful in other plant societies. As incoming Symposium Chairman I was fortunate to have the cooperation of Harry, outgoing chairman, of the incoming president, Dr. Throckmorton, and of the Journal editor, Roberta Watrous. Among us we devised and launched a new plan:

1. All members were invited to vote for their 25 best, but only those grown 3 years or more.
2. Voting forms would be in the Journal.
3. Each region would have a chairman, appointed by the regional vice president to encourage voting and make a regional report.
4. Recent advance in hybridizing make "type" or "use" invalid.
5. As for miniatures, though a fancier myself, I knew they had been over-promoted and under-supplied. It seemed well just to let them take their place with others, but to be presented as a separate group.

We launched this plan in 1968 and in 1969 we ran a test that should be part of this story. Twenty-five of our most experienced evaluators were invited to do one more of the "expert" reports, to test the validity of the new plan. I hoped to offer the results of the two Symposiums side by side, so all could compare, but complications of space and type size prevented. Instead, I attempted a comparison (June 1970 *Journal*). The results clearly indicated evaluations would be equivalent if enough members voted. So the plan continued for another six years.

It is noteworthy that 1969 also offered a final evaluation of novelties by Harry Tuggle, published posthumously, and that many varietal reports by individual members appeared through these years.

The question is sometimes raised as to whether the daffodil advance is so slow as to make an annual evaluation unnecessary, or whether, on the other hand, so many novelties appear each year, very similar, as to confuse the specialist and repel the general gardener. As a possible answer to that question I recently checked varieties reported in 1968 against those charted eight years later. There were 601 varieties that appeared on both lists; 284 from

the 1968 list had been dropped; 286 new ones added. All three lists make interesting reading, but they made me wonder how the 1st (1955) and 19th Symposiums would compare. There proved to be 107 appearing on both. The names read like a list of classics that could very well constitute anyone's first 100, and Carey's comment is still valid: that "if a daffodil is good enough, amateurs will buy it, regardless of price, and if one is good enough, gardeners will go on buying it regardless of how old it is."

As we bring to a close this phase of the Symposium, I want to thank the many regional vice presidents, committee members, and many volunteers who generously gave yeoman service on your behalf, and Dr. Throckmorton for his generous contribution of special Data Bank printouts. For my part, this assignment has afforded me much pleasure, as I feel I have been privileged to peek over your shoulders at the many lovely daffodil gardens in the USA.

107 Daffodils on the 1955 ADS Symposium and still reported as favorites in 1975

- 1a: Goldcourt, Grape Fruit, Hunter's Moon, Kingscourt, Moonstruck, Mulatto, Ulster Prince.
 - 1b: Content, Effective, Foresight, Preamble, Trousseau.
 - 1c: Ardclinis, Beersheba, Cantatrice, Mount Hood, Samite, Tain.
 - 1d: Spellbinder.
 - 2a: Aranjuez, Armada, Carbineer, Carlton, Ceylon, Galway, Golden Torch, Indian Summer, Rustom Pasha, St. Egwin, St. Keverne.
 - 2b: Arbar, Brunswick, Daisy Schaeffer, Daviot, Duke of Windsor, Fermoy, Green Island, Greeting, Interim, Kilworth, Moylena, Narvik, Penvose, Polindra, Rose of Tralee, Selma Lagerlöf, Signal Light.
 - 2c: Ave, Ludlow, Truth, Zero.
 - 2d: Binkie.
 - 3a: Apricot Distinction, Ardour, Chungking.
 - 3b: Angeline, Blarney, Limerick, Mahmoud, St. Louis.
 - 3c: Bryher, Chinese White, Cushendall, Frigid, Portrush.
 - 4: Cheerfulness, Falaise, Mary Copeland, Swansdown, Yellow Cheerfulness.
 - 5: Dawn, Rippling Waters, Thalia, Tresamble.
 - 6: Beryl, Charity May, Jenny, Peeping Tom.
 - 7: Chérie, Golden Perfection, Golden Sceptre, Trevithian.
 - 8: Cragford, Geranium, Martha Washington, Orange Wonder, Silver Chimes.
 - 9: Actaea, Cantabile, Sea Green, Smyrna.
 - 10: *N. bulbocodium conspicuus*, *N. cyclamineus*, *N. minor conspicuus*, *N. pseudo-narcissus obvallaris*, *N. rupicola*, *N. tazetta laticolor*, *N. × tenuior*, *N. watieri*.
- Miniature hybrids: April Tears, Frosty Morn, Kidling, Lintie, Sun Disc, Xit.

AT LONG LAST—A GREENWICH DAFFODIL SOCIETY

By CATHLEEN D. RILEY, *Greenwich, Connecticut*

According to the archives of my garden club, the first Greenwich Daffodil Show was held in 1937. Unfortunately the records are long lost and we know not what went Best in Show, or for that matter, anything that was entered. On first traveling through Throckmorton's Treasury, my mind boggles at the possibilities. How many showed John Evelyn (1920)? — or one of the 10 Coveracks — or the 4 Glories: Leiden, Lisse, Noordwijk, and Sassenheim? Was the weather cool enough for Mrs. R. O. Backhouse (1923) to be pink? Was the winner Unsurpassable (1929) or slightly older Golden Harvest (1927)? My money is on Beersheba (1923) unless it was a late season and then I have to opt for Banjo Patterson (1920). What a glorious name for a poet! Still I choose to think that some dear lady, knowing there was to be a show, may have smuggled one of the newer introductions out of Ireland: Blarney (1935) or Trousseau (1934). If her blue was for brand new ever beautiful Cantatrice (1936), how proud she must have been.

Daffodil shows were forgotten during wartime but revived again in the mid-fifties by Mrs. William Weaver and Mrs. Charles Mackall. Ably abetted by our local seedsman, civic minded ADS member James McArdle, who ordered for us the best possible bulbs, they encouraged us to order, grow, exhibit, and share the responsibilities. It is a rare house in Greenwich that does not have a planting of daffodils. They are naturalized in our parks and



William Pannill, Mrs. James W. Riley, Jr., Charles H. Anthony, Mrs. Helen F. Farley, George S. Lee, Jr.

planted in our many circles. Each year the Post Office beds are a sea of yellow. The DAR-maintained planting along the Post Road on historic Put's Hill is as important a harbinger of spring as our hill of crocus that enhances the Civil War monument.

Considering the local interest in the daffodil and the fact that 18 most successful Connecticut Daffodil Shows have been held here, the formation of the Greenwich Daffodil Society was long overdue. But it was finally formed last June, with 35 members, 24 of whom are members of ADS. We meet spring and fall, with a dinner meeting in the winter geared to the encouragement of husbands in the growing, showing, and sharing of that other word for responsibility, work.

We were honored to have as our first dinner speaker Mr. William Pannill, who brought with him several dozen of his seedlings.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITS, ADS CONVENTION, 1976, PHILADELPHIA

*By VIRGINIA PERRY, Staunton, Virginia, with the assistance of
BONNIE and SALLY HOHN*

The Twenty-First Annual Meeting and Convention of the American Daffodil Society, Inc., was graced by more commercial exhibits than ever before but more particularly by the presence of the growers from overseas. For those arriving early to enter their own exhibits on Thursday for the next day's show it was a great pleasure to meet and talk to our visitors from England, Ireland, and the Netherlands. Mrs. J. Abel Smith, of Orchard House, Hertford, and Mr. John Lea, Dunley Hall, Worcestershire, both from England, were busy arranging their flowers, but not too busy to answer questions. From the Republic of Ireland, Mrs. J. Lionel Richardson, Prospect House, Waterford, was accompanied by Mr. Jack Goldsmith, the legendary horticulturist and head man of the Richardson flowers. From Northern Ireland, Mr. Brian Duncan, Rathowen Daffodil, Omagh, County Tyrone; Sir Frank and Lady Harrison, Ballydorn Bulb Farm, Newtownards, County Down; Mrs. R. H. Reade, Carncairn Daffodils, Ltd., Broughshane, County Antrim. Mr. Matthew Zandbergen, Zandbergen-Terwegen, Sassenheim, Holland, was our Dutch visitor.

Our own growers were represented by exhibits from Murray Evans flown in by Bill Pannill and set up by Judy and Peter Shindel of the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society, also Grant E. Mitsch's flowers from Daffodil Haven, Canby, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Brent Heath came Friday with their exhibit from Daffodil Mart, North, Virginia. Mr. Charles H. Mueller of New Hope, Pa., had a large display of flowers next to the registration tables in the lobby.

The color and size of the English and Irish flowers are hard to describe, but the comparison of Mrs. Reade's Foundling with the ones on the show table illustrate the depth of color and larger size of this flower when grown at Carncairn Lodge. Other outstanding Carncairn daffodils were Santa Claus, a white double, a 2b red cup, Red Devil, Pennybridge, a pink 2b, and some sunproof 2a's.

Mrs. Abel Smith's pink seedlings drew the eye. A 3b seedling, Q4-15, best seedling at The Daffodil Society Show, Solihull, England, had a clear yellow

cup with well-defined orange band about one-eighth of an inch, a very flat cup, white perianth. Emily, a 2a soft yellow, was named for a grandchild.

Mr. Lea gives Scottish names to his flowers from sport-fishing experience; Dalhauine 3b, with its bright red cup, is named for a brewery. Mr. Lea graciously explained the pronunciation of his flower names but confessed that *Canisp*, named for a mountain, deserved his love because of its elegance and proven worth on the show table. Pitchroy and Torridon, the first an ice-white 2c, the second a brilliant red-cupped 2a, stood out.

Sir Frank Harrison had many brilliantly contrasted 3b seedlings with green centers; 72/3b/GOR/Merlin \times seedling is an example. Rio Rouge, the 2a copper and red, topped his exhibit with its unusual color. Ballydorn Bulb Farm is also noted for its whites; Churchman 2c is an outstanding flower.

Mr. Brian Duncan's deep pink seedling D75, with narrow crown and gracefully reflexed perianth, was another example of the intensity of Irish color. Other unusual pinks were Lilac Charm, a cyclamineus, and Violetta, a 2b. Rathowen whites are deservedly praised; Silent Valley, a 1c, is a beautiful flower. The Bloomer stock included a magnificent 2a, Golden Joy, in addition to the 3b's, Woodland Beauty and Woodland Star.

Mr. Zandbergen hinted that his giant yellow double seedling might be introduced as Dutch Treat. His white trumpet seedling was very large and of excellent form.

One cannot close an account of these overseas exhibits without acclaiming once again the Richardson daffodils which pioneered with Irish color. Their owner, an ADS Director, had brought them successfully from high temperatures in Waterford to heat in the United States. It is difficult to pick an example from these flowers but perhaps the doubles, Gay Ruler and Pink Champagne, may serve rewardingly. Mrs. Richardson and Jack Goldsmith were a treasure of knowledge and expertise.

The flowers from Oregon had their own intensity. How to describe Murray Evans' pink cups except with such words as cherry, pomegranate, Scarlet Ibis? Seedlings N42, K8, M62 are examples of this. Bill Pannill said the flowers had been picked, 15 of each variety, in tight bud. Sir Frank Harrison was heard to exclaim "great fellow" as he surveyed the Evans exhibit.

Grant Mitsch's reversed bicolors, new pinks, and cyclamineus hybrids were very exciting. Bell Song, a 7b pink cup, New Day and High Note, 7a's, drew comment as did Milestone, a 2d with unusual yellow and pink coloring. The triandrus hybrid Petrel, was beautiful. Rhea, a new pink 2b, is a worthy addition to the Mitsch pinks.

Our Dr. Tom Throckmorton had an exhibit of his own very creditable seedlings with their unusual pale lemony color. Painted Desert 2b and Cherry Bounce 2b, an apricot-orange, are two we noted. We hope to see them introduced commercially.

Brent Heath's vases of miniatures were accompanied by several intermediates which he would like to see exhibited in a class of their own so they would not be in competition with standard varieties. He confessed his love for *N. jonquilla*, which is a typical species in the gardens of Colonial Williamsburg.

The beauty of these commercial exhibits was equaled by their owners' friendly accessibility and the pleasure given to members in conversation about the mutual interest in daffodil growing and showing. It was a memorable occasion.

TAZETTAS — THE PROMISE AND THE PROBLEMS

By HAROLD KOPOWITZ, *Irvine, California*

In southern California we often bemoan the fact that we have great trouble growing standard daffodils, especially when we compare our daffodils with those grown in northern California or Oregon. We are apt to forget, however, that our daffodil season can be five months long, sometimes starting in December and ending in late April or early May. The flowers that provide the early excitement are tazettas. It is comforting to know that when the Paper Whites emerge in November they need not be confined to bowls or pots for protection. They grow quite happily in the garden. At first I paid little attention to the tazettas; they were old-fashioned and unwanted stepchildren of the daffodil world that had an antique aura only equaled by the poets. Little by little, however, the few bulbs tucked away in odd corners of my garden started to impress themselves upon me. They were reliable, robust, and so very, very early.

My hybridizing interest in tazettas started off with an "impossible dream" and seems to have gone completely out of control since then. I wanted to make pink-cupped tazettas. It seemed reasonable to cross the whitest cupped fertile tazetta with the deepest pink-cupped standard daffodil. I decided to try Paper White and Accent. The major problem was that the last Paper White flower fades before Accent even sticks its nose above the ground. Polly Anderson had found that Paper White pollen would not take on standard daffodils, so I decided to retard some Paper White bulbs and try the cross the other way.

The first crosses were made in 1973, using carefully emasculated flowers. Buds were slit before they opened, and the stamens were removed. After the flowers developed they were pollinated. Besides Accent, I also used pollen from Ambergate and Fortune, but I harvested only a handful of seed. The survivors at this date are three seedlings from Paper White \times Accent, one from Paper White \times Ambergate, and four from Paper White \times Fortune. The seedlings are quite vigorous and have started to multiply but as yet have not flowered. One hopes for flowers next year. There is always the possibility that somehow Paper White pollen managed to get onto the stigma despite our best attempts to avoid this, and indeed the foliage of the first two crosses has the blue color of their pod parent. We will not know if the crosses were successful until the seedlings flower. I planned to repeat the crosses the following year, but for a variety of reasons did not get around to it. Last year we did repeat these crosses and made a few others, and hundreds of flowers were pollinated. Although most produced pods, very few pods developed to full term; many that did finally opened to reveal flat black seed. It seemed that although the seed had formed embryos, the endosperm or food store had not developed. This is a common problem in plants that have different chromosome numbers in their parents. After watching a cluster of pods of Paper White \times Romance, Paper White \times Canby, or even Paper White \times Daydream as they grew and swelled and finally opened, the disappointment was immense when only a few flat fragments were revealed. About six spikes received Accent pollen. Two of these produced pods, and from these about 15 seeds were harvested. Four seeds from Paper White \times Carita and one

from Paper White \times Angel were also obtained. The last two crosses produced seed that contained partially formed embryos, which makes one suspect that the cross really took. The seed was planted in late June and germinated in late July. Six months later the seedlings have produced their third leaves, while standard-cross seedlings have yet to break through the soil. It seems that when Paper White or White Pearl, another tazetta, are pod parents, neither the seeds nor the seedlings have the dormancy requirements of standard daffodils.

Even when pollinated by other tazetta pollen, Paper White rarely produces more than four or five seeds in a pod. Usually there are only one or two. This means that many florets have to be pollinated in order to get a reasonable yield of seed. Hence, some of the greatest problems in this type of breeding involves the mechanics of dealing with possibly hundreds of blooms at a time.

In recent years interest has been renewed in Division 8, and break-throughs have taken place that should transform the group in many exciting ways. One of the most exciting developments has resulted from the breeding program at Rosewarne in Cornwall, England. At Rosewarne, breeders have utilized Autumn Sol extensively in an effort to get early flowers for the English market. Autumn Sol has its origins in obscurity. It is reputed to have come from New Zealand originally, but was actually registered by Rosewarne. The flower has sulfur-yellow florets and a yolk-yellow cup, and despite the virus, the plants are quite vigorous. Autumn Sol often blooms in September in southern California, and not only is it fertile but it transmits its early blooming quality to its offspring. Considerable numbers of these fall-blooming clones are being tested in Cornwall, and many of them have turned out to be fertile. I have crossed Autumn Sol with Paper White and even have some seedlings of *N. bulbocodium romieuxii* \times Autumn Sol; the latter is what one might call a "way-out cross." Am I foolish enough to hope for daffodils from September to May? Perhaps we will still see fall daffodil shows!

The greatest potential was probably uncovered by Harry Tuggle when he discovered that Matador would set seed. Matador is a beautiful flower in its own right. The florets have a sulfur-colored perianth which is often overlaid with a glimmer of apricot, and the red-rimmed green-eyed cups seem to smoulder. Matador appears to have been crossed with the three major species. Matador \times *N. cyclamineus* gave a variety of interesting flowers, which have won honors in our local shows. Bill Roese holds most of the stock of these. The tazetta dominance in this cross is unmistakable, even though many of the flowers show the long cup of the pollen parent. At the Northern California Daffodil Show last year one seedling went almost completely unnoticed, despite the fact that it was unique for its class. Jack Romine had flowered a seedling from Matador \times *N. triandrus albus*. The triandrus genes were unmistakable, and the flower was entered in that section of the show. Although the bloom was not so graceful as some members of the class, the perianth was white and the cup orange red. To my knowledge, this is the only member of the class with white petals and a red cup. In his most recent newsletter, Grant Mitsch writes of Matador \times *N. jonquilla*, and it sounds as if many interesting flowers have appeared from that cross.

When the Dutch crossed the tazettas with large flowers they used the poets and the resultant group was called poetaz. The name now appears to be used for any large-flowered tazetta, even though there may be very little

poet in the background. I decided to use Matador in my breeding program last year only after seeing Highfield Beauty, whose parentage appears to be obscure. Highfield Beauty looks as if someone had tied three standard blooms from class 3a together. The florets are very large and of perfect show form. I suspect that one could make this type of flower by crossing Matador with large standard daffodils. Despite the success of other hybridists, I found that Matador did not set seed easily. From about 10 crosses, all I harvested was four seed from Matador \times Macaw. Tazettas have small pods and bear few seeds, but I did find that Matador had potent pollen, and a trial cross of a 2b yellow seedling liberally daubed with Matador pollen gave me huge pods containing about 20 seeds apiece. This year I plan to use Matador on a variety of standard daffodils. If the multiheaded trait is transmitted, perhaps a new race of garden beauties will emerge. We feel that only the best parents should be used and look forward to putting Matador pollen on Altruist, Gypsy, and even Sabine Hay. Matador also carries the genes for white perianths, and crosses with large 2b's having a variety of cup color are also on the books.

According to the Data Bank, Matador was derived from Admiration open-pollinated. Golden Dawn is from the same parent. Admiration might be a useful parent if it still exists. Fairness is a double sport from Admiration. David Bell in New Zealand stocks this, and some southern California members have sent off for a few bulbs. If Fairness ever bears pollen it might well be fertile, and this would lead to the breeding of double tazettas. One of our planned crosses will be Matador onto Gaytime and other seed-bearing doubles. I always examine the edges of petals in double daffodils very closely, looking for pollen. Last year I found some in Gaytime and also Erlicheer. Erlicheer is one of my favorites; the crisp, regularly arranged petals and wonderful fragrance make it something to look forward to. Last year I was able to make the cross Sacajawea \times Erlicheer, and the seedlings are now up. This year Erlicheer produced some stamen relicts on the petals, but so far no pollen. The strategy, of course, would be to put Erlicheer pollen onto Erlrose. Double pink tazettas, anyone?

ALL-AMERICAN POETS

There has been a jump in production of American-bred poeticus daffodils in the last 10 years. I noted five new ones in the Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names, 1960-1975; Quetzal by Mitsch, Tamaroa by Brink, and Lucy Jane, Phebe, and Sheilah by Link.

Before that our only American poets were by Edwin Powell: Catawba, Niantic, and Pentucket. Pentucket seems to be the only one grown by a number of people. Catawba and Niantic might be in gardens planted before 1950 because it was about that time that Powell went out of business.

The future may bring some more nice American poets. One raised by Mrs. O. L. Fellers appeared under number in an Arkansas show and there are rumors of others still under number in Oregon and Virginia.

—MEG YERGER

THE LATE, LATE DAFFODIL SHOW

By HELEN K. LINK, *Brooklyn, Indiana*

The daffodil season may be extended considerably by choice of cultivars. Some catalogs list the approximate time of blooming by numbers 1-5, the former indicating very early blooming and the latter those which bloom at the very end of the season. Other dealers may list blooming date by extra early, early, mid-season, late, and very late.

Since most shows are scheduled for midseason for a particular area of the country, the grower often overlooks the late blooming cultivars. If nature does not cooperate with the show date, the exhibitor may find he or she has few, if any, blooms to exhibit at show time. The wise exhibitor is one who plans a collection to include cultivars which bloom very early through very late. By planning a collection in such a manner the season can cover a period of 8 to 10 weeks, depending upon the weather. The 1975 season in our garden was a full 10 weeks with a few stray blooms to be seen the third week in May.

Division I has very few late cultivars. Late Sun 1a is perhaps the latest; Mitsch lists it LM, late midseason. In our garden Newcastle 1b had a number of blooms well into late midseason; however, the long, cool season may have been a factor in the emerging of second blooms. Some other cultivars also sent up some late scapes. Ibis 6a gave a number of second blooms which were still in good shape when all other Division VI cultivars had faded. Chiloquin 1d was last of its class.

On May 7, 1975, a survey of the trial garden found the following in bloom: Kindled 2a, Foxfire 2b, Tullyroyal 2b, Cloud Nine 2d, Binkie 3a, Irish Coffee 3a, Strangford 3b, Pewee 3b, Canadel 3b, Green Hills 3b, Corn-crake 3b, Bosavern 3b, Accolade 3b, Reprieve 3b, Bushmills 3b, Cushendall 3c, Wings of Song 3c, Dallas 3c, and April Clouds 3c. Jade 3c and Tern 3c were still in bud and lasted until the latter part of May.

While Division IV as a whole does not do well in our area, a few cultivars do bloom, but those are mostly the smaller flowered ones. Sweet Music is one of our favorites, a good bloomer and very late. Alabaster and Adoration are newer additions to the late doubles and have been good bloomers. The Cheerfulness group, white, primrose, and yellow do well in the trial garden or colonized in the sod. They bloom late midseason. White Marvel is also late, and blooms very well. Fashion (Bath 1927) and Acropolis are the most reliable of the large single-flowering doubles. Both are late bloomers. Although Fashion is nearing the 50-year mark, it serves well for us because it flowers so well in late warm weather, and the flowers are good enough for show purposes.

Butterfly 5b is the latest blooming of all the triandrus cultivars we grow. There were still a number of buds on the scapes on May 7. Since the substance is rather thin, they did not last long, and there was some green streaking on the segments.

The cyclamineus hybrids are mostly early to midseason, and I know of no very late bloomers, except Ibis, and that may have been unusual; Mr. Mitsch lists it as EE (Extra Early).

There are a number of jonquilla hybrids which bloom quite late and last well in warm weather. Our favorites at the end of the season are: Flicker, Bunting, Happy End, Quickstep, Oryx, Tittle-Tattle, and green-eyed Vireo.

Vireo often becomes streaked with green if the sun is hot.

Silver Chimes and Golden Dawn are the latest of the tazettas to bloom in our garden. Sometimes Golden Dawn will have green streaks on the back of the segments if the weather is dry and hot, but in 1975 it retained its golden color until mid-May.

Most of Division IX, the poeticus cultivars, are late midseason to late bloomers and arrive on the scene when all else is spent. Actaea usually comes first, and is the one most often seen in shows. Some which come at the season's end are: Perdita, Smyrna, Hexameter, Quetzal, Minuet, Dulcimer, and Dactyl. Three newly registered cultivars, Lucy Jane, Sheilah, and Phebe all came into bloom on May 3. The species *N. poeticus* var. *hellenicus* was the very last to bloom and faded quickly; its life span was not more than 48 hours.

There are some interesting late bloomers among the species and wild hybrids. One of our favorites is *N. × intermedius*, which is extremely fragrant and a fine naturalizer. Several years ago we bought a number of jonquilla under the labels of *jonquilla* Nell, *jonquilla* Helena (*gracilis*), *jonquilla* varicolor, and *jonquilla* citrinum. None of these are registered in the *Classified List*. They are all different and bloom late; *varicolor* and *citrinum* are very late. After a few years in the trial garden they ended up colonized in the sod, and 20 years later all have died out except *citrinum* which is one of the very last daffodils to bloom. *N. jonquilla* varicolor was indeed varicolored; some of the segments were yellow while others were whitish. Some were yellow and white streaked. All color combinations could be found on the same scape. The segments were narrow and pointed and reminded one of twinkling stars which seem to change color intensity due to aberration. The cups were short and the whole plant, although somewhat taller and later blooming than *× intermedius* resembled it in many respects. The wild hybrid *N. × biflorus*, another from Division X, is a reliable late bloomer and worthy of space in the garden. Its foliage usually stays green until mid-July. It is easy to grow and blooms well.

Although "*albus plenus odoratus*" is classified as Division IV, it ends the season for us, and thus is discussed last. It is difficult to get it to bloom consistently in our area. We first planted it in the trial garden, and the result was dense foliage and no bloom. It was divided and planted in the sod in all different locations to be found over 15 acres. It has done well in some locations, and every year it blooms somewhere on the grounds, but not consistently. I can be sure of cutting blooms in mid-May when everything else has faded. I would not recommend it unless you have plenty of space and varied locations: full sun, shade, part shade, and moist and dry areas. Some years it will bloom prolifically in the shade and other years it does well in full sun — temperamental, to say the least — but very beautiful and fragrant.

In our garden the late bloomers get more attention than the midseason cultivars because there are fewer of them, the shows are over, and we have the time to study them. They also bring a note of sadness; the daffodil season is over.

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Preparation of the next membership roster begins July 1 and progresses alphabetically by states. Our memberships expire at the end of calendar quarters and while all those expiring June 30 will be included in the roster, prior expirations still in arrears as we reach their state in the course of preparing copy will be omitted.

* * * * *

There seems to have been some failure on the part of our mailing service to include a copy of the new *Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names 1960-1975* with the Daffodil Journal for December, 1975. A number of complaints of non-receipt have been made and corrected. If there are others who did not get their copy they are urged to notify the office.

* * * * *

There is considerable demand for used copies of the 1969 edition of the Classified List which, in conjunction with the 1960-1975 supplement, provides a complete listing of daffodils. Owners of the 1969 edition, or even the 1961 or 1965 editions which are similarly useful, and which are no longer wanted are urged to turn them back to the office so that they may be recycled for the newer generation of daffodil enthusiasts.

—GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

FALL BOARD MEETING

The fall board meeting will be held October 22-23 in Hot Springs, Arkansas, by invitation of Mrs. Jesse Cox.

FUTURE CONVENTIONS

The 1977 convention will be in San Francisco, March 17-19.

The 1978 convention will be in Columbus, Ohio, April 27-29.

CHANGES IN THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(A complete list of current officers and directors will be published in the Roster, to be issued in September.)

The following elections or appointments were made or announced at the Convention in Philadelphia:

President: William O. Ticknor, Virginia.

1st Vice President: Charles H. Anthony, Connecticut.

2d Vice President: Mrs. John Bozievich, Maryland.

The Secretary and Treasurer were reappointed.

Regional Vice Presidents: Mrs. Ben Robertson, South Carolina, to fill unexpired term of Mrs. Richard Stuntz in Southeast Region; Mrs. William M. Pardue, Ohio, in Midwest Region; Mrs. Tom D. Throckmorton, Iowa, in Central Region; Mrs. Robert C. Robinson, California, to fill unexpired term of Robert E. Jerrell, Pacific Region.

Directors at Large: Dr. William A. Bender, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Royal A. Ferris, Texas.

Regional Directors, for terms ending in 1979 except as noted: New England, Mrs. Helen Farley, Connecticut; Northeast, Mrs. W. R. McKinney,

Pennsylvania; Middle Atlantic, Mrs. Henning Rountree, Jr., Virginia; Southeast, V. Jack Yarbrough, Georgia, and Mrs. W. L. Wiley, North Carolina (to fill unexpired term of Mrs. Ben Robertson); Midwest, Mrs. J. E. Anewalt, Ohio; Southern, Mrs. Herman McKenzie, Mississippi; Central, Mrs. William L. Brown, Iowa; Southwest, Mrs. D. O. Harton, Arkansas; Pacific, Gerard H. Wayne, California.

Executive Committee: W. O. Ticknor, Mrs. M. V. Andersen, Wells Knierim, by virtue of office; Charles H. Anthony, Mrs. John Bozievich, Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr., Mrs. Betty Barnes.

Nominating Committee: Mrs. Jesse Cox, Chairman, Mrs. Helen H. LeBlond, Mrs. Wm. R. Taylor, Mrs. Wm. M. Pardue, Wm. H. Roese.

"WHERE CAN I GET . . . ?"

- | | |
|---|---|
| 10 N. bulbocodium serotinus
(Giant hoop-petticoat) | Mrs. D. O. Harton, Jr., 607 Davis St.,
Conway, Ark. 72032 |
| 2a Georgia Moon | Patricia McDurmon, 12593 Hilario Springs
Rd., Little Rock, Ark. 72206 |
| 2b Stadium (Mr. Big)
Orange Monarch | |
| 2b Silver Star | George Wood, Rt. 2, Box 410,
Northport, Ala. 35476 |
| 7a Lady Hillingdon | |
| 7b Kiowa
Polnesk
Prisk | |
| 8 Klondyke | |
| 2b Precedent
Signal Light | Walter F. Schwarz, Park Regent Apts., E-4,
6414 Park Heights Ave.,
Baltimore, Md. 21215 |
| 3a Montego | |
| 3b Corofin
Nehalem
Rockall | |
| 9 Milan | |
| 1b Vanilla | Mrs. Orville Nichols, Rt. 3, Box 470,
Olive Branch, Miss. 38654 |
| 2b Stray Pink | |
| 3b Gossamer | |
| 5b Pollux
Raindrop | |
| 7b Pixie | |
| 8 Angie
Klondyke | |
| 10 N. \times dubius | |
| 1a Red Arrow | John R. Reed, 1712 Dixie Highway, Lot 20,
Crete, Ill. 60417 |
| 1b Radford | |
| 2a Cinnabar
Caracas | |
| 2b Fiery Flame | |
| 6a Cock Robin
Nuthatch | |

- 9 Snow King
Smyrna
Tannahill
- 10 any species seed

FIND IT HERE . . .

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 3b Nehalem | Murray Evans, Rt. 1, Box 525,
Corbett, Ore. 97019 |
| 9 Milan | Charles H. Mueller, River Road,
New Hope, Pa. 18938 |
| 2a Caracas
Fiery Flame | Mrs. Lionel Richardson, Prospect House,
Waterford, Ireland |
| 3b Rockall | Rathowen Daffodils, Knowehead, |
| 9 Milan | Dergmoney, Omagh, County Tyrone,
Northern Ireland |
| 2b Stadium | The Daffodil Mart, North Va. 23128 |
| 7b Pixie | |

If you can share a bulb of any of the above cultivars, please write directly to the one seeking it. Send your requests for hard-to-find bulbs to Mary Lou Griphover, 2917 North Star Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221.

1975 SHOWS IN AUSTRALIA

L. P. Dettman sent us a report of winning blooms in seven shows in mainland Australia, but as so many of the blooms were either seedlings or unregistered named cultivars, we shall quote or comment on only a few items. The season: "A leading South Australian daffodil exhibitor, in speaking of the season, said in part 'A weird and wonderful season if ever there has been one. Flowering times were all over the place, quality irregular, a real nightmare season unaffected by the weather.' "

Registered cultivars winning top honors in several of the shows were Australian 2b Longeray, and Richardson's 2a Cathay and 1a Arctic Gold.

The following excerpt illustrates the Australian attitude toward daffodils outside Divisions 1-4:

"A good bloom of (5a) Harvest Moon was judged Champion Bloom of the classes restricted to members of the Society [at the Leongatha Floral Festival.] This award created considerable discussion amongst the exhibitors and the public. One could debate at length whether a bloom in the higher divisions should be judged against the more conventional types. Perhaps the answer is to insert a condition in the schedule stating 'that unless there is a Champion miniatures schedule item, the Champion Bloom will be selected from say — Divisions 1-3 or 4 or what?'"

However, "I saw many promising seedlings in hybridists' gardens during the season. Of them all, my number one choice would be a tiny twin headed cyclamineus. The 6 mm. acorn-shaped coronas are yellow group 4b, the perianth segments 25 mm. long are Green/White group 157D, and the stem 17 cm. Registration forms have been submitted to the Royal Horticultural Society to name this daffodil Katie Campbell in honour of a grand little old lady who has been a member of the RHS of Victoria for over 50 years. She is an authority on miniature daffodils and has lectured on them in many of the world's daffodil countries."

NYLON NET FOR BAGS

Last year I dug more than 35 varieties of my miniatures along with over a hundred standard varieties and was concerned that the "minnies" did not become confused. I first put them in plastic berry boxes to hold but soon ran out of my supply. In addition, I was concerned that my neighbor's cat and the wild rabbits which frequent our garden might gain access to the garage and upset the whole lot. So I hit upon the idea of making my own nylon net bags. Out of one yard of nylon net, which comes 72 inches in width, I could make from 12 to 20 bags, depending on the size needed. I also made them of three different colors, white, yellow, and pink, just for the fun of it. As I bagged the varieties I enclosed the label with the bulbs and either tied it shut with a "twistem" or if the bag was long enough merely tied the open end in a knot for security. Then I was ready to dip them in the Benlate solution and let them soak the required time according to the experts. When they were ready I threaded each bag on a converted coat hanger wire and hung them up to drip dry. And there they were hanging in my garage safe from any animals or my own clumsiness. I called them my jewels, and my husband named them Grace's jewels. Simply fantastic. When I think of the years I have prepared paper bags, etc., I wonder why I had not done this before. Best of all they are reusable and can be washed in detergent to sterilize and they are very economical because one yard of nylon net at my local Murphy's Store is only 29 cents. As they are see-through, I can read the labels and easily identify each variety when it comes time to replant.

And just think — nylon net comes in a rainbow of colors, and you can have your lovelies in your favorite colors just for the fun of it, and make this time-consuming job fun, too.

—GRACE P. BAIRD

HERE AND THERE

Newsletters have been received from three regions, three local societies, and Australia. The Middle Atlantic Region issue for February reported on the 1975 fall meeting at Williamsburg and gave notice of plans for one in Staunton in 1976. In the March issue from New England, Amy Anthony continues her discussion of daffodil species. The April Newsletter from the Southern Region includes reports of the Kentucky and Middle Tennessee shows, and an article on miniatures that is being reprinted in this issue of the Journal.

The Central Ohio Daffodil Society was busy as early as January, with a bulb order and plans for shows and meetings. The Society had a booth at the Central Ohio Home and Garden Show Feb. 28-March 7, and distributed a list of daffodils "consistently good for exhibition." The February Newsletter from the Washington Daffodil Society, in addition to notes about coming events, included suggestions for changes in the RHS Daffodil Classification, of which more appears elsewhere in this issue. In April the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society reported that their Philadelphia Flower Show booth won an "Award of Merit."

The Australian Daffodil Society's Newsletters for October 1975 and January 1976 report winning flowers and exhibitors in seven 1975 shows.

There is some discussion of problems resulting from the fact that many hybridizers in Australia and New Zealand name but do not register their introductions. There is also an article on twin-scaling, with quotation of results achieved by our W. O. Ticknor, who corresponds with Lindsay Dettman in Australia.

Regular ADS convention goers were saddened to learn of the death of "Mr. Sugar," on February 26. "Mr. Sugar," a rare brindle Chihuahua, had accompanied his owners, Walter and Margaret Thompson, to eight of the last ten conventions and to ten Board meetings and had won the affection and admiration of many ADS members.

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

From Northern Ireland

My 1975 seeds are germinating very nicely now—for once I got them sown in time and there is a high percentage showing already (February 4). I only managed 48 crosses totaling 1001 seeds (average 10.43 seeds per pod) but saved an additional 956 open pollinated seeds from 165 pods (average 5.79 seed per pod). I always find that my hand pollination is about twice as effective as the bees and insects. About half the o.p. seeds are from Golden Aura, Golden Jewel, and Golden Joy—do golden flowers attract bees more than flowers with white perianths?

Some of the most interesting crosses are pink cyclamineus crosses involving Foundling, Lavender Lass, Lilac Charm, and other seedlings; pink doubles from Murray Evans × my own to be called Pink Pageant and Pink Paradise.

—BRIAN DUNCAN

From the Hybridizers' Robin

I can now report that an impervious seed coat is not a problem in preventing the germination of daffodil seed. I had quite a few open-pollinated seed this year, so counted out two lots of 100 each. Both lots were approximately the same weight: 50 grains. One lot was placed in a long plastic pill bottle with some sand. It was tumbled for two weeks with a motor that revolved three times a minute. There was no measurable loss of weight from the seed coat being ground off. Each lot was then soaked in water for two days and both soaked up enough in that time that they weighed approximately 90 grains. Soaking for two weeks added a little more water to the seed. It seems evident that daffodil seed will soak up water readily.

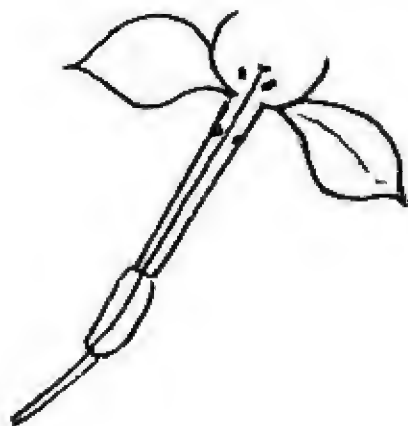
—GEORGE E. MORRILL

I harvested very few seeds but am pleased with some of the crosses they represent. Here are a few: Kibitzer 6a × *N. triandrus concolor*; Little Beauty 1b × Opening Bid 6a; Matador 8 × *N. triandrus concolor*; Whisper 5a × Rima (hoping for a pink trumpet); Otterburn × Masaka; (Apricot Distinction × Rima) × *N. tazetta aureus*.

I was delighted with *triandrus concolor*; it is easily the tiniest, most miniature daffodil I have ever seen and the pollen appeared to be quite fertile.

—JACK ROMINE

GRAND SOLEIL D'OR (EX SCILLY)



Perianth diameter	4.0 cm.
Corona diameter	1.1 cm.
Corona length	0.8 cm.
Note length of stigma and position of stamens.	

Perianth slightly creased, overlapping, fairly rounded, lower segments have tiny white tips, slightly reflexed. RHS Colour Chart, Yellow 12a or a little deeper (Bright lemon).

Corona goblet shape, occasionally fluted, straight edge. Corona color: when first open, yellow 7a (greenish lemon); before color develops, yellow/orange 15a (light orange); when fully developed after two or three days, yellow/orange 23a (bright deep orange).

The description and drawing above were sent by Miss Barbara M. Fry, who has been engaged in breeding tazettas at Rosewarne Experimental Horticulture Station, Camborne, Cornwall, England, for some years. She added some further comments.

"From snippets which I have read about tazettas, it would seem that many people think of Soleil d'Or and *N. tazetta aureus* as being one and the same thing. During a visit last summer of Mrs. Yahel of the Volcani Institute in Israel, our conversation ranged over various tazettas and breeding work. She is the only person I have come across who is breeding tazettas for commercial purposes and while we have been concentrating on yellows she is concentrating on whites.

"I soon realized that the Soleil d'Or grown in Israel and imported from France was not the Soleil d'Or which I know to grow in Scilly. Last Autumn she sent me a few bulbs from a commercial stock to compare and I find that it is virtually the same as *N. tazetta aureus* which we had many years ago from Mr. Hannibal. This of course has fairly small florets and had a yellow perianth and a deeper yellow-gold corona. The Scilly Soleil d'Or has a yellow perianth and an orange red corona with much larger florets.

"I am interested in the distribution of Scilly Sol for I have been able to check that Soleil d'Or grown in Australia and New Zealand are the same. These may have survived from bulbs taken there by settlers from Britain. I wonder if this happened also in America, or if the Soleil d'Or there came originally from a Mediterranean country? I know that Harry Tuggle and others in America grew and knew the Scilly Soleil d'Or, but Harry Tuggle bought in a number of bulbs one year for breeding, only to find that they were a miserable white and yellow and useless for his breeding program."

KEEPING TRACK

By PEGGY MACNEALE, *Cincinnati, Ohio*

How many of us have experienced disappearing labels, usually in wholesale lots at the hands of a thoughtless neighbor child? I was thankful for my map when I came home from a weekend trip and discovered such a loss. However, that was when I had only about 25 or 30 cultivars and could really identify most all by sight at the next blooming season, map or no map.

Now, 15 years and 400 additional daffodils later, it is a different story. The last map was made about 6 years ago, and since then I have given up trying to keep it up to date. Instead, I embarked on a much more ambitious scheme, time-consuming initially, but much easier now. Also, I find it invaluable when it comes to adding new bulbs each fall.

On a handy shelf I now have three file boxes that contain 3x5-inch cards, one card per cultivar. At present all Divisions 1 and 2 are in one box, Divisions 3 through 11 are in a second box, and the third box holds cards on the miniatures and the "lost" ones. If I decide to give a "lost" cultivar another try, the card can be retrieved and inserted back in its proper place. Some adjustment will undoubtedly have to be made in another year or so, because both boxes for the standard bulbs are pretty full.

I began this system one summer when I did a major overhaul of my collection. Each clump, when dug, was checked against the original order for that bulb. It took some delving into old catalogs and notebooks to find the information, but it was interesting to note the variance in increase. Naturally, some of these bulbs had been dug and moved more than once, so it was impossible to record just how many Green Islands have resulted, for instance, from the original three I got back in 1962. What I *could* record was the number I *replanted*, so from that time on the information began to accumulate.

The cards tell me the name, division (color code now being added), originator, and date of introduction. Also, in the upper right corner I note where I obtained the bulb — purchase (from whom?), gift, exchange, or whatever. I am attempting bloom record, but except for the first ones out, and probably some later ribbon-winners, I have not been very successful. Someday(!) there may be time during mid-April to check them all out.

On the back of each card is a mini-map, showing where that cultivar is planted in relation to adjacent bulbs, and where each bulb in that clump is set in relation to the label.

When planting new bulbs I can tell from the mini-maps where the empty spaces are, so I don't experience that sickening feeling of slicing into a good bulb with the sharp spade. If a bulb has disappeared, it is easy to change a mini-map, or to make a new card if necessary.

Even before the file cards, I experimented with labels. The ones I have made for the last 8 years have been the most satisfactory, and I figure that they cost me about 5¢ apiece. The stake is aluminum clothesline, which I get in 50-foot rolls and cut with tin snips into 12-inch lengths. The label is made from plexiglass (Rohm and Hass brand is what I buy), 2 mm. or 3/32 inch thick. I get scrap plexiglass by the pound from a nearby plastics distributor, whom I found by looking in the Yellow Pages. It does help to have a handy husband who has a basement workshop. Neil saws the large scraps

into neat little labels, 1½ inches wide, and varying from 1⅞ to 2⅝ inches long, depending on how many pieces come out of a scrap. A hole is made in one end with a 3/16-inch drill. The next step requires a pair of needlenose pliers. One end of the aluminum wire is bent in a crook, the label threaded on, and the crook bent further to close the loop. Turn the stake upright and put a kink in the wire so the label faces up. All labels are liable to have fingerprints on them by now, so washing with soap or detergent is important. The final step is affixing tape indicating name and division of cultivar to be marked. I use a 3M Scotch Labeler and ⅜-inch green tape. The green color does fade eventually, but the raised letters can still be seen without too much difficulty. I believe that the clear plexiglass is less conspicuous in the garden than metal labels, and the aluminum wire, which does not rust, can be pushed deep into the ground in the fall so it will not heave out over winter.

Probably there's a better way to keep track of several hundred daffodils, but this is the way I have settled on after memory lapses, maps, and mishaps.

SPRING 1976 AT WHIP-POOR-WILL HOLLOW A Tale of Miniature Daffodils on a Hillside

By ALICE WRAY TAYLOR, *Franklin, Tennessee*
(*From the Southern Region Newsletter*)

A crazy mixed-up daffodil season started on February 12, about two weeks later than usual. The first one to bloom was Little Gem 1b, and then only one bloom from a large number of bulbs that usually bloom quite well. There was one half-open bloom on Candlepower 1c, when it was broken during a hailstorm, so it never had a chance to show its beautiful form. *N. cyclamineus* followed quickly with two lovely blooms (I feel very lucky to have gotten it established in a rather moist spot that has perfect drainage). This was followed by the early single jonquil, with profuse multiple blooms. It is a joy to see — my best species jonquil. On February 18, Little Beauty 1b put on an extra good show. Small Talk 1a was exceptional with 21 flowers in one medium-sized clump. Pango 8 was very nice and lasted well. Wee Bee 1a bloomed nicely. Kibitzer 6a was its usual perky self on the 17th. Mite 6a never showed its face although the foliage was, and still is as I write, very healthy. It usually blooms reasonably well. Other no-shows were Gipsy Queen 1d, Rupert 1b, Charles Warren 1a, and Jack Snipe 6a. These all usually bloom well for me. Charles Warren had bloomed every other year I have had it — four — incidently.

I think there must be two Jack Snipes on the market as mine is only 6 inches tall and definitely suitable for the list of miniatures. Perhaps it should be renamed, or maybe the larger one named something else. Alec Gray describes it as being a true dwarf of 6 inches. Rip van Winkle was exceptionally attractive this year. *N. nanus* (or *minor*) 10 came next. It is a very nice little all-yellow trumpet. Halingy 8 bloomed with multiple blooms.

Jumblie 6a (one of my favorites) bloomed on Feb. 29, immediately before *N. × macleayi*. The latter is a very interesting "wild, or presumably wild, hybrid" with a white perianth and a long narrow sea-foam yellow trumpet.

On March 1 there was a nice crowd consisting of The Little Gentleman 6a, Mustard Seed 2a, Tête-a-Tête 6a, and Quince 6b. Quince really was a lovely bouquet with six bloom stalks in a small clump. On March 4 Stella Turk 6a opened the first of its two blooms. I suppose it is my favorite 6a. It is a true mini-miniature at 3 to 4 inches — better form than the species *N. cyclamineus* and good texture and color. Sea Gift 7b bloomed profusely, as always, and lasted at least four weeks with successive blooms.

In the last half of February the weather was unseasonably warm, with temperature up to 80° F., which brought flowers along very fast. Then came March with much lower temperatures, cold winds, and hard driving rains. Buds had appeared on all the miniature doubles: *N. jonquilla* Flora Pleno, Pencrebar, Eystettensis, and Wren. The cold winds blasted them all. Then a nice clump of Minnow 8 failed to open. Another year I must try to make shields for all of them if we have such a cold wind again.

On March 4 *N. bulbocodium conspicuus* 10, Sundial 7b, Picoblanco 3c, Sprite (an excellent little bicolor trumpet that is a prime candidate for the list), W. P. Milner 1c, and *N. bulbocodium nivalis* (usually earlier) opened. On the 5th came Marionette 2a, with better proportions this year, and Sun Disc 7b. On the 12th we welcomed Hawera 5b, very floriferous, Flyaway 6a, *N. bulbocodium obesus*, and Xit 3c. Arctic Morn 5b and Frosty Morn 5b followed on their heels and were truly lovely. On the 20th Mary Plumstead 5a opened the first of eight stalks on a very small clump. Blooming at the same time were Kidling 7b and Flomay 7b. Ah, Flomay! I first bought one bulb in 1970 and had only foliage until last year (1975), when I finally had one lovely bloom. This year to my delight there were three stalks holding white jonquilla blossoms — but even better, the rather large cup had a delicate pink edge. The texture was wonderful. One of them was in the collection that won the Lavender Ribbon in our show. After the two-day show I kept the entry in the house for five or six days until all the blooms had faded, and the last to go was Flomay! Imagine, and it had been open at least three days before it was picked, during which time it had withstood rain and rough wind. Today, April 12, the remaining two blooms in the garden are still pretty, though weather damaged. Other blooms in the show entry were *N. juncifolius* 10, which was judged best miniature, Demure, Kidling, and Mary Plumstead. I felt very lucky as competition is very keen now. Paula Cottell 3b was short on bloom but nice on April 1. Perhaps it would do better in another situation. I must protest the exclusion of this variety from the approved list. Yes, it is rather tall, but not any more so than a dozen other varieties. Being a 3b it is useful in collections and is certainly dainty enough to meet all specifications. [Paula Cottell was added to the Approved List of Miniatures in 1973.]

The season is being finished off with *N. rupicola* 10, Bobbysoxer 7b, Baby Star 7b, Baby Moon 7b, a very late *jonquilla* 10, and Tweeny 2b. I am enchanted with the last named. It opens with a white perianth and a wide-open ruffled cup of light yellow. Gradually the perianth reflexes gently and the cup fades to near white until the dainty white blooms look like little butterflies. My only 7a, Skiffle, did not bloom at all for some unknown reason, but it is comparatively new with me, so maybe it is just trying to get

established. Stafford 7b will not open for a couple of days, but then, it was planted late.

So ends a rather wild, but very exciting season in the wonderful world of miniature daffodils, those darling little "critters" I am convinced will take far rougher treatment in their stride than their big sisters.

Mary Cartwright introduced this article in her Newsletter with the following comment: "She didn't mention how she grows them. It would seem almost an impossible location, but the little ones love it, even multiply. It is a steep, clay, rock, tough grass, hillside behind her loghouse, deep in a hollow. It is hot and dry all summer, which they also like."

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY SYMPOSIUM FOR 1976

By ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, Symposium Chairman

This is the eighth annual Symposium based on an every-member canvas. All members were invited to participate by reporting their 25 best, grown for at least three years.

Ballots came from 34 states, the District of Columbia, and Canada. No word came from nine states with a total membership of 36. Experience ranges from that of novices to that of experts with decades of study, and the size of collections reflects or perhaps has developed that experience. This year, reports have come from 18 members growing from 800 to more than 1800 varieties, from another 50 with collections of 300 to 800. Then 37 members reported growing under a hundred, while the majority maintain collections of from 100 to 300.

There are as many points of view influencing selections as numbers grown. Some apparently are chiefly interested in the blue-winning potential of a cut specimen, others in use in arrangements in home or show. Many emphasize landscape values, from little, intimate beauty spots to sweeps of thousands. Thus the raw material of this report range from briefly tested novelties (three years) to old favorites unmoved for many, many years.

Many members with balanced collections and eclectic tastes select the top performer in 25 of the more than 30 possible types, while some members have strong preferences for a certain class or type and will name several therein. All is grist for the Symposium mill, and as in all national poll-taking, it is the hope that the true story will be revealed when a large number of votes is obtained that are well-balanced as to geography, experience, size of collection, and point of view.

One of the weaknesses of this type of balloting, as done by ADS, is that there is no reward for voting other than the pleasure and satisfaction of sharing and no penalty but a guilty conscience. Under the circumstances, we have had to do some nagging, of course, and we do thank the many of you who have responded generously, with or without nagging. Checking a list of charter members revealed that more than half of those so listed and

still members of the ADS have been Symposium reporters. These have built the basis of these reports. And there is a large group, who joined as the word of the new ADS spread, who have become annual supporters, for whose reports we look each year. We welcome the votes of the newcomers, as there are far more beginners with daffodils than experts, and the Symposium should include their point of view. I am sure you will be as pleased as we are to note that our ballots include at least 15 of those best of all evaluators—the American hybridizers.

The ADS Symposium is indebted to the RVP's and the Regional Symposium Chairmen for assembling the raw material that makes the Symposium possible.

Results of this teamwork this year are shown below:

<i>Region</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Percentage return</i>
Southwest	Mrs. James K. Kerr	24.7
Southeast	Mrs. T. E. Tolleson	21.2
Central	Miss Mary Becker	19.2
Middle Atlantic	Mrs. R. L. Armstrong	14.8
Midwest	Mrs. William C. Baird	11.8
Southern	Mrs. Charles K. Cosner	11.4
New England	Mrs. Helen S. Kaman	10.0
Pacific	Robert E. Jerrell	9.5
Northeast	Mrs. Francis L. Harrigan	7.8

Tabulations are by official international classification with the largest classes subdivided as has been customary. The large classes, 2a, 2b, and 3b, are again subdivided with the guidance of the ADS Data Bank, now accepted as part of the official system. The miniatures section follows the listings approved by the ADS Miniatures Committee.

Listings in each category are numbered and the number of votes received follows the name. Numbers in parentheses indicate placement in the Symposium last year. We are calling Novelties (N) all those registered from 1969 on.

Place	Votes	Place	Votes
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1a Gold trumpets

1. Arctic Gold (1)	66	5. Golden Rapture (5)	19
2. Kingscourt (2)	37	6. Slieveboy	15
3. Late Sun	31	7. Inca Gold (7)	14
4. Viking (3)	30	8. Ulster Prince (5)	12

This class seems to increase in refinement each year, at least the selections of ADS members have omitted entirely this time the oversized and less than elegant ones so common a few years ago. It is a tribute to the Richardsons that their originations garnered 152 of the votes above and more among the balance of the 45 entries that totalled 239 votes. Challenging the dominance of the Irish, Mr. Mitsch's Late Sun appears for the first time here, and his 1971 Aurum and Mr. Dunlop's Armagh are being discovered. Probably the loudest cheer was for Mrs. Richardson's Carrickbeg: "Looks as a daffodil should!"

1a Lemon trumpets

1. Moonmist (3)	17	4. Hunter's Moon (5)	5
2. Grape Fruit (1)	11	4. Moonshot (4)	5
3. Luna Moth (2)	7	6. Moonstruck	4

The lemon trumpet group includes many pretty flowers, but most lack stamina. Of the 16 charted this time (63 votes), half came from that famous cross, King of the North \times Content, that produced the first reversed trumpet, Spellbinder, and has since spawned many more of that class (1d) and this subdivision. Observing the habits of the parents — King of the North will not survive two years here, and Content will do beautifully for a few years and then disappear — one wonders, may not the lack of stamina be inherited. We have bought all those above and others several times; of those above, we have bought Grape Fruit — pale but coarse — and have discarded it for yellow stripe twice. We have found only one of this type to be really tough. That is Moongold, a smooth, rolled-edged flower of entirely different pedigree. A dozen bought in 1960 from Guy Wilson were forced and later removed to a hillside where they have bloomed every year since with minimal care. This leads me to hope that the novelty Honeymoon, raised by Murray Evans from Trousseau \times Cantatrice, will bring the sturdiness of its parents to this class.

1b Bicolor trumpets

1. Prologue (2)	53	5. Preamble (4)	15
2. Downpatrick (3)	22	6. Ballygarvey (5)	14
3. Descanso (5)	18	6. Glengariff	14
3. Trousseau (1)	18	8. Effective (5)	10

Precisely sculptured Downpatrick wins the blue (if not Best in Show) over and over and has now climbed to second place behind early-bird Prologue. Any who garden in fog and coolness should plant Trousseau and then try to describe its glowing color so grown. Ballygarvey and Effective with their overflowing gold bring a welcome brilliance to a rather prim class. Murray Evans' Jet Set (1972) promises to be a contender for those who prefer pose and form. We find that 28 in this group shared 187 votes.

1c White trumpets

1. Cantatrice (1)	65	5. Beersheba (6)	20
2. Vigil (3)	48	6. Mount Hood (5)	19
3. Empress of Ireland	36	6. Panache (5)	19
4. Rashee	26	8. Celilo (N)	15

A much beloved class, more popular than ever: 29 1c's totalled 303 votes. Every one of the above, well grown and well groomed, will shine on the show bench, but not all have garden value. It amuses me to note Mount Hood and Panache neck to neck for the second year running. We know that Mount Hood must be replanted about every five years to maintain bloom, but five years ago Panache was \$50. Vigil is refined, well formed, and balanced, as are many of the later Wilson whites, but lifting a score of them in 1973 that

had been down since 1966, I found little for the landscape. Glenshesk, Contour, and Finola can be added to numbers 1 and 3 above as satisfying landscapers. Note that Celilo from Murray Evans has already reached the top circle, and sure enough, as I predicted last year, his ice-white Ghost (1974) has made the charts.

1d Reverse bicolor trumpets

1. Honeybird (1)	28	4. Spellbinder (2)	10
2. Lunar Sea (3)	21	6. Rich Reward (7)	3
3. Entrancement	12	6. Chiloquin (6)	3
4. Nampa (4)	10	6. Moonlight Sonata	3

The first four above have the same lineage that produced Spellbinder, discussed under lemon trumpets, and most seem to inherit that weakness. Of them all, Honeybird seems not to carry the K-N curse; it flourishes here.

Chiloquin is almost, but not quite, another Yellowstone, that won from perhaps a hundred seedlings displayed for those ADS members who were in Oregon in 1968. A few of us could not resist such perfection as we had never seen. Grant's, Murray's, ours went "wingey," as Murray calls it — not a stripe, but disfiguring and incurable. Only Kitty Bloomer's remain, and from her increase Murray hopes to offer it again. While you wait, try Chiloquin.

2a Large cups with yellow perianths

2a Yellow cups

1. Galway (2)	42	5. Carlton (5)	18
2. Camelot (4)	32	6. St. Keverne (6)	15
3. Butterscotch (3)	23	7. Euphony (N)	13
4. Ormeau (1)	22	8. Sunlit Hours (7)	7

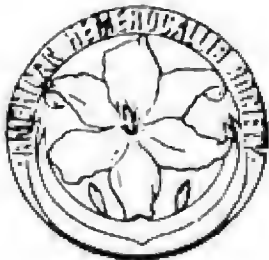
Carlton, widely grown (eight regions) is the only oldtimer not yet pushed offstage by the pressure of newer ones. Of the newer ones, St. Keverne, though less known, stands up through the years somewhat more consistently than either Galway or Ormeau of the same vintage. Camelot and Butter-

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scotch are outstanding in the garden with show form, but no class seems to have so many just leaving the wings. Making their first bow this year are Scio and Top Notch, both 1970 from Mr. Mitsch; from Mr. McNairy, Lyles; and from Mr. Evans Oneonta, Monument, and Protégé, all 1969, Suede (1972), recently reclassified as 2d and Ginger (1974). We have tried them all, but Oneonta is a strong-growing late one, and Suede a well named eye-catcher; while here neither pink nor reverse, as sometimes reported, its pose, form, and unusual fawn coloring always attract attention.

2a Rimmed cups

While many of those mentioned below as "orange" or "red" cups may look as "rimmed" ones to you, our listings follow the Data Bank, which follows the originator's description. And so, only 18 votes for 7, with lovely gold-rimmed Chemawa way out in front.

2a Orange cups

1. Armada (1)	16	4. Border Chief	7
2. Fortune (2)	11	4. Sacajawea (5)	7
3. Pinza (6)	9		

Sometimes this group seems to include off-yellows that could not quite make red-cup status, but others have a uniqueness that appeals. Among the 26 that received 92 votes were novelties Windfall (1972) and Glad Day (1974) from Canby and the early, huge, brilliant Multnomah (1972) from Corbett.

2a Red cups

1. Ceylon (1)	69	6. Ambergate	14
2. Vulcan (3)	32	7. Matlock	9
3. Court Martial (4)	24	8. Air Marshal	7
4. Falstaff (2)	17	8. Paricutin (5)	7
5. Flaming Meteor (7)	15		

The most popular group of 2a's, with 34 drawing 165 votes, still includes a few that belong elsewhere: Rouge and Narvik, for two. Waterford, represented by six of the above, still dominates this class, but Mr. Mitsch has led the way for American breeders, and now, as novelties this year we chart Bill Pannill's Javelin (1970) and Murray Evans' Surtsey (1972). A late one that always attracts attention is Bravado.

Some of you will recall that about 20 years ago Kenneth Smith, who according to Charlie Meehan had then "the best daffodil collection in the United States," reported that after trying Ceylon in several places without success, he finally planted it in a protected spot in soil loaded with peat moss, and it thrived. Acclimatizing is still sometimes a problem, and we are all fortunate that a few American commercial growers have bought widely and have acclimatized bulbs for our use.

2b Large cups with white perianth

2b has always been the largest class. As last year, I have leaned heavily on the Data Bank to divide the 176 cultivars included into five categories.

2b Yellow cups, including Y, WY, YWW

1. Festivity (1)	122	5. My Love (7)	13
2. Wahkeena (2)	26	6. Old Satin (4)	11
3. Chapeau (N)	23	7. Tudor Minstrel (5)	10
4. Gold Crown (5)	22	8. Statue	7

Chapeau, moving up to just behind its parents, is still a novelty (1972). Jolly Roger (1969) and Profile (1970) makes it a trio for Murray. 37 cultivars in this group accounted for 235 ballots.

2b Rimmed cups, including OOOY, OOR, YYO, YGO, GWY

1. Daviot (1)	38	3. Blarney's Daughter (2) ..	11
2. Green Island	26	4. Bit o' Gold (3)	7

Since Green Island was used for an example of color coding I thought it better placed here than with the yellows, where I put it last year, as its effect is yellow. Murray's Royal Coachman (1969) is the newcomer. 19 cultivars, 107 votes.

2b Red or orange cups, RR and OO

1. Avenger (1)	38	4. Kilworth (3)	17
2. Rameses (4)	21	5. Signal Light	7
3. Arbar (2)	20		

All Richardson — and there were 10 more from that prolific pair Kilworth and Arbar. Quite similar to some of these, but it seems to me having more intense color, are Grant Mitsch's Cool Flame and Rubythroat (both 1969). It is one thing to produce good color in Ireland or Oregon and something else to get it under warmer, drier conditions. And so it is significant that Cool Flame and Rubythroat were reported from South Carolina. We hope soon to see Bill Roesse's orange Top Secret (1973). Larkfield, one of the last introductions from Willie Dunlop, is distinctive in that the cup is long for the class and near the color of Chinese red lacquer. In this group 43 gathered 177 votes.

White with solid pink cups, 2b except as indicated including PPP, WPP, YPP, GPP

1. Accent (1)	89	7. Rose Royale	12
2. Rima, 1b (2)	23	8. Salmon Trout (6)	11
3. Passionale (4)	21	9. Cordial (N)	9
4. Precedent (2)	18	9. Marcola (7)	9
5. Leonaine (5)	17	9. Tangent	9
6. Caro Nome, 3b (5)	14		

Pinks, most popular of all types — 370 votes for 59 — start with Accent. After that we put "pink" in quotes and discuss form. However, we do have one, the same shade as Accent, with cup the size of Wild Rose, with better form, prolific, and unregistered from Holland. Too bad. Most of the above

have been around many years. Novelties from Grant Mitsch: Mount Vernon (1968), Tangent (1969), and in 1974 Confection and Coral Light, the latter from Mr. Kanouse; and from Murray Evans Tillicum (1969), and in 1970 Cordial and Vantage. Let's hope the perfect one we seek is among them. The only perfect pink I have ever seen was a lone Evans seedling lost in New Jersey the winter of 1966-67; I have two of his seedlings now, better than any other pinks we grow.

White with pink-rimmed white or yellow cups, 2b except as indicated including WWP, YYP, GYP, PPY

1. Coral Ribbon	17	3. Abalone (4)	11
2. Foxfire (N)	13	4. Highland Wedding	5

Who needs solid pinks, when these rimmed ones are so gorgeous? There were 15 receiving 70 votes, including Mrs. Link's 3b Pewee. Highland Wedding is from Mrs. Richardson (1969).

2c All white large cups

1. Ave (1)	26	8. Ludlow (5)	11
2. Easter Moon (2)	24	10. Sleveen (5)	10
3. Stainless	19	11. Broomhill	9
4. Ice Follies (5)	15	12. Canisp	8
4. Woodvale (3)	15	12. Desdemona	8
6. Pristine	14	12. Inverpolly (N)	8
7. Pigeon (5)	13	12. Wedding Gift (3)	8
8. Arctic Doric (5)	11	16. Wedding Bell	6

More here so you can see the elegant beauties ADS members are growing, and there are very good ones still left that bring the count to 47 whites with 190 votes. Among newer ones are Challa from the Jacksons and Churchman from Ballydorn, both 1968; in 1969 White O'Morn from Evans; in 1971 Fastidious from Mitsch and White Charm from O'More; and in 1975 Worcester from Jefferson-Brown. I'm sorry about Ice Follies; I have apologized for its inclusion before — take a good hard look. And while we are being negative take a good look at Easter Moon in the garden; count the four-petalled blooms and the capped cups; and of course you all know that Ludlow is reputed to carry stripe. But what a truly sensational group, and all led by my pet, perfectly formed Ave.

2d Reverse bicolor large cups

1. Daydream (1)	80	5. Rushlight (5)	12
2. Binkie (2)	39	6. Nazareth (4)	10
3. Bethany (3)	26	7. Charter (7)	7
4. Pastorage (7)	14		

217 votes again found 14 reverses, with but slight juggling of position. New ones again were the pink-and-lime Milestone (1968), Amberglow (1969), and Focal Point (1972), all from Grant Mitsch.

3a Yellow perianth, colored short cups

1. Perimeter (1)	19	4. Irish Coffee (2)	12
2. Ardour (3)	18	5. Jezebel (7)	10
3. Beige Beauty (1)	17	6. Sunapee (N)	8

A static group: 107 votes for 16, with Mr. Evans' Sunapee (1969) the only novelty.

3b White perianth with pale or rimmed cups

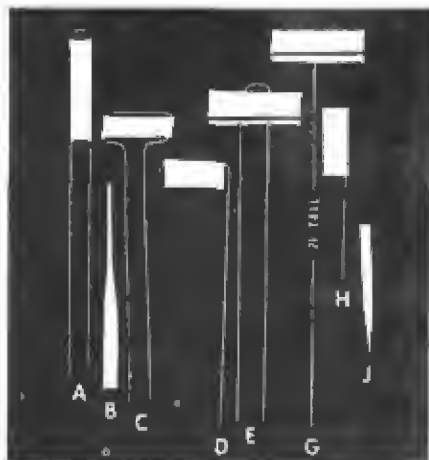
1. Audubon (2)	44	6. Gossamer	16
2. Aircastle (1)	35	7. Blarney (8)	15
3. Silken Sails	23	8. Eminent (9)	14
4. Merlin (5)	22	9. Carnmoon (6)	13
5. Ariel (4)	19	9. Grace Note	13

The dancing daffodils. These are the ones that belong along the paths of open woodlands. A very popular type, drawing 308 votes for 46 varieties. Capisco from Ballydorn (1969) was reported from Kentucky. Reprieve is a delight as the season wanes.

3b Red or orange cups

1. Rockall (1)	50	4. Glenwherry (4)	10
2. Snow Gem (6)	27	5. Limerick (3)	9
3. Matapan (2)	12	6. Enniskillen (5)	8

The same lot, reshuffled. It is interesting to note that of the 19 favored we have the pedigree of 15, and, except for two, all go back to Sunstar, Hades, or both. I have always thought Hades was very obvious in Rockall, in the slight cupping and the creamy color, but not at all in Limerick, with whiter, rounder petals and flatter cup. Sometimes, sharing Sunstar but not Hades, Glenwherry outshines them all with a really sparkling perianth. It is the most prolific of 30 replanted in our test beds in 1970, with 34 blooms in 1975, compared to Rockall's 8. Mr. Culpepper's Snow Gem is entirely different, but Mr. Mitsch with Palmyra (1969) touches back to Sunstar again. 137 votes.



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3c All white short cups

1. Verona (1)	30	6. Cool Crystal	9
2. Chinese White (2)	20	6. Dallas	9
3. Angel (3)	18	8. Crystal River	7
4. Dream Castle (4)	14	8. Frigid (6)	7
4. Tranquil Morn (5)	14	8. Green Quest	7

Little change in the tops of this much loved type. It surely was the breeders, liking its fertility, and the exhibitors, who could doctor its pose, that popularized Chinese White. Among the 27 that drew 208 ballots, should perhaps be mentioned Mr. Lea's unpronounceable Achnasheen, Mr. Mitsch's green-eyed Jade (1972), and Mr. Dunlop's Silver Princess: late, prolific, with good form, including pose.

4 Doubles

1. Erlicheer (1)	27	5. Cheerfulness (3)	16
2. Acropolis (5)	24	6. Double Event (6)	14
3. White Marvel (4)	23	7. White Lion (6)	14
4. Tahiti (6)	17	8. Windblown	10

All of the 35 doubles that collected 124 votes are well known to ADS members, but here is where the perfectionists and the pragmatists clash. This group is worth your study. Led by cute little cluster-flowered Erlicheer, votes came from the warm areas, none from the cold. Acropolis is from distinguished parentage (Falaise \times Limerick) and has led the way in beauty of form and balance. It is almost a starlet, i.e., voted from large collections in all but one Region. White Marvel is a sport from the very splendid Tresamble and is sturdy and showy, too. Tahiti returns us to this wonderful pod parent, Falaise, which this time doubled Ceylon. Cheerfulness you all know well, and as for the next two, perhaps some of my harangues have reached you. If not, in a word: Double Event is elegant, has form, pose, substance, style, and stamina; White Lion is merely a white double. And Windblown? Members decorating for the speakers' table or the daffodil tea find this large one just the thing to hold down a very big arrangement. I must add a plug for Sweet Music. At the end of the season it is so-o welcome.

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5a *Triandrus* hybrids with long cups

White		Yellow	
1. Tresamble (2)	40	1. Harmony Bells (3)	36
2. Thalia (1)	18	2. Liberty Bells (4)	13
3. Rippling Waters (6)	6	3. Stoke	10
4. Horn of Plenty	5	4. Lemon Drops (6)	5
5. Silver Bells	5		

For the first time this group was about 50-50 white and yellow, and I thought you might like to see them so grouped. First place Tresamble surely owes its spot to gardeners. P. D. Williams' tallest and strongest is a gardener's joy, blooming year after year without care. Its bloom is adequate — neither as white nor as perfectly styled as White Silk, for instance, but obtainable. It has been hard to get the latter true to name. Horn of Plenty, utterly gross in a class of grace, should be composted. Most beautiful of all is Mr. Gray's Phyllida Garth, slow to increase, but with a scalloped cup like none other and all blooms white and elegant.

Among the yellows, all seem to lack the stamina of Tresamble, but Harmony Bells does very well and Liberty Bells is very smooth and very yellow. Stoke has less style and less color, but it adds the only yellowish cluster for the gardener, as it seems to have more stamina than the others.

There were 167 votes for 21 but no novelties.

5b *Triandrus* hybrids with short cups

1. Arish Mell (1)	20	5. Piculet	3
2. Waxwing	12	5. Pleated Skirts	3
3. Merry Bells	9	5. Stint	3
4. Puppet	6		

We are very proud of ourselves, that whereas a few years ago there was Dawn, Sidhe, period (two little beauties) we have many more this year. We do agree with Grant that Arish Mell seems to belong to the 5a's. We still have some good ones on our charts not listed above: Butterfly (Blanchard 1968); Dawn (Engleheart 1907); Ivory Gate (Gray 1949); Ruth Haller (from our Charlie Phillips 1968); Sidhe (Gray 1944); Silver Fleece (Barr 1923); Stint (Fowlds 1970) that did not know when to stop sending up more blooms; and Tuesday's Child (Blanchard 1964). I urge that you who want a balanced collection choose from the above. Dawn and Sidhe for basics.

6a *Cyclamineus* hybrids with long cups

1. Charity May (1)	46	5. Bushtit	23
2. Dove Wings (3)	34	6. February Gold (5)	21
3. Peeping Tom (2)	29	7. Jetfire (7)	15
4. Jenny (4)	25	8. Willet (6)	10

We are heavily indebted to Messrs. Mitsch and Fowlds for enriching this class; 15 of the 31 varieties are from them, accounting for 91 of the 286 votes. Newest are Prefix and Greenlet (1969).

6b Cyclamineus hybrids with short cups

1. Beryl (1)	36	4. Larkelly (4)	2
2. Roger (2)	18	4. Perconger	2
3. Foundling (2)	9		

Still waiting for a vote for Andalusia (Coleman 1961). I bought it from Holland 3 years ago; no bloom yet. Foundling from Carncairn is sparking this class.

7a Jonquil hybrids with long cups

1. Sweetness (1)	65	4. Aurelia (5)	3
2. Shah (2)	6	4. Curlew	3
3. Alpine	4	4. Waterperry (3)	3

Two novelties are welcome here: Grant Mitsch's all white Curlew (1973) and Bill Pannill's reversed Intrigue (1970). 88 votes for 8.

7b Jonquil hybrids with short cups

1. Pipit (1)	48	6. Dainty Miss (7)	13
2. Trevithian (3)	34	6. Eland (N)	13
3. Suzy (2)	27	6. Stratosphere (5)	13
4. Chat (4)	21	9. Cherie	11
5. Verdin	16	9. Pueblo (6)	11

Of the 37 our reporters named 18 have come from Grant Mitsch within the last 10 years and in such a wide range of color the need further to subdivide this section is frequently discussed. We agree for the most part with the placements above, but I think a more detailed analysis might be helpful. Of old ones, Skylon was especially remarked, perhaps because it is late. The cutest little late one is Vireo, which unlike many little ones is tough. Novelty ties include Oryx (1969), Bell Song and Circuit (1971), and Mr. Morrill's Oregon Gold (1973).

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8 Tazetta hybrids

1. Silver Chimes (1)	60	5. Laurens Koster	8
2. Geranium (2)	35	5. Martha Washington (4) ..	8
3. Golden Dawn (3)	16	7. Highfield Beauty	6
4. Matador (6)	13		

The poetaz are the most potent season-extenders of all. Long before the most aggressive "minimus" has dared to test the early winds of March, our warmest gardens are alive with the true tazettas and many hybrids with charming names, although often of questionable accuracy; and at the other end of the season, when daffodil shows are but memories, this group, although different varieties, provides a wealth of bloom. Yet few commercial catalogues list more than three or four and some not any. So it is a measure of our members' determination to add variety to form that we find 22 on our charts this year, accounting for 178 votes. We consider nine of these, including numbers 1 and 2 above, a waste of time in the North, but of more than 30 tried we are sure of the cold resistance of a dozen or so, and we find that hardy Geranium, Golden Dawn, and Martha Washington are reported from the South as well as the North.

It is especially noteworthy that votes came from some of our most experienced reporters, with collections of 1000 or more each, for some very ancient ones. If you have opportunity try Elvira (1904), Orange Blossom (1913), and Halvose (1927). The newest to be named, Highfield Beauty (1964), an Australian available from Murray Evans, received votes only from the South, and I have not had it long enough to know its hardiness.

9 Poet hybrids

1. Actaea (1)	29	4. Smyrna	9
2. Quetzal (2)	25	5. Dactyl	8
3. Cantabile (3)	21	6. Sea Green (5)	7

This Division seems to be as favored in the North as some jonquils and tazettas are in the South, but hybridizing may bring them closer, especially if the proposed change in definition is accepted to permit some outcrossing — actually both Actaea and Quetzal are not "without admixture of any other." We expect soon to have a great deal more information on this group, as the results of the two Poet Robins are coordinated. If you would like to join this study let me know. So far, the Symposium tallies but 108 tabs for 14 cultivars. (One member is now growing 55!)

10 Species, wild forms, wild hybrids

18 votes for *N. jonquilla*, 8 for *N. pseudo-narcissus obvallaris*, 8 for *N. poeticus recurvus*. I hesitate to say much about this group, partly because some are hard to get and not easy to grow, and partly because some are collected from dwindling sources and often sold under any old name. The three above are delightful and, I believe, in bountiful supply, but the usual cold-warm preferences prevail.

11 Split coronas

1. Baccarat	8	3. Orangery	3
2. Cassata	5	3. Palette	3

The better split coronas are getting around; 17 accounted for 43 votes. Novelties, all from Mr. Gerritsen, include: in 1969 King Size and Tricollet; in 1970 Oecumene; and in 1973 Mondragon (incredible — crowd stopper) and Palette, in our opinion the best yet. Our chart and analysis of 40 of those we have grown for two or more years is completed and we hope will help you choose.

Miniatures from all divisions

While the dictum of the Miniatures Committee of the ADS is followed for the most part, we are taking the liberty of giving temporary status to a few that have appeared on our chart that may soon be sanctioned.

Miniature hybrids from Divisions 1-9, 11, and 12

1. Tête-a-Tête, 6a (1)	32	7. Minnow, 8'	7
2. Xit, 3c	16	8. Little Beauty, 1b	6
3. Hawera, 5b (2)	15	9. Bebob, 7b (6)	5
4. April Tears, 5b (3)	14	10. Bobbysoxer, 7b	4
5. Sundial, 7b	11	10. Quince, 6b	4
6. Jumblic, 6a	8	10. Stafford, 7b	4

While, for a few years, the ADS Symposium was enriched by the experience and comments of a botanist and miniatures specialist, Dr. Helen C. Scorgie, we thought that the ADS was overpromoting what was undersupplied, and so from 1968 on we have accepted miniatures as just one more type to be included under 25 Favorites. Of those so reported this year there were four 1a's, three 1b's, one 1c, one 3c, two 4's, four 5b's, five 6a's, one 6b, ten 7b's. Perhaps this listing will point hybridizers to our gaps.

Species

13 of these delightful tiny ones received 25 votes. *N. cyclamineus* was first with 5, followed by *N. asturiensis* with 3. Unusual ones to appear are *N. tazetta panizzianus*, a smaller Paper White, reported from Washington, and the light yellow, somewhat flaring *N. bulbocodium romieuxii*, that does rather well under glass in the Northeast, and was also reported from Washington.

Unregistered

We are happy to tell you that this year finds fewer unknowns among those reported. There are a few, last gasps of a great hybridizer, that got around too late to register, which will continue to be with us. Enjoy these if you grow them, but be wary of those that picked up an old name to use again, without authority.

Our experienced judges do not play guessing games. We judge the registered only, except for seedlings under number, of course.

**AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.
INCOME AND EXPENSES — YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1975**

INCOME:

Dues Paid in 1975	\$ 8,688.14
Life Memberships Paid in 1975	570.00
Contributions	255.00

	Income	Expenses	
Sale of Books, Supplies, etc.:			
RHS Yearbooks	\$ 478.05	\$ 347.06	
AHS Daffodil Handbooks	316.22	—	
Classified Lists 1969	75.18	—	
Classified Lists 1960-1975	69.00*	2,518.94	
Handbook for Judging	1,370.20	—	
Binders for Journals	85.00	—	
Jefferson-Brown Book	147.00	69.69	
Lawrence — Lob's Wood	12.50	—	
ADS Publications	222.92	—	
Out-of-Print Books	22.50	23.00	
Medals and Ribbons	78.00	43.63	
Registration Fees	115.50	66.00	
Data Bank Printouts	135.00	176.68	
Show Entry Cards	229.35	—	
Brief Guide for New Members	22.50	—	
Miscellaneous (Barr)	12.00	—	
	<u>\$3,390.92</u>	<u>\$3,245.00</u>	145.92
Advertising			345.00
Judges' Certificate Fees			2.00
Slide Rentals			101.00
Interest Received			1,365.47
Judging Schools Surplus			98.35
Convention Surplus			133.74
TOTAL INCOME			<u>\$11,704.62</u>

EXPENSES:

Daffodil Journal — Printing, Envelopes and Mailing	\$ 6,503.84
Membership Roster	328.64
Office Expenses:	
Printing and Supplies	\$ 186.00
Postage	515.04
Computer Work	680.18
Executive Director	2,000.00
Bank Service Charges	21.67
Miscellaneous	124.04
	<u>3,516.93</u>
Regional Vice Presidents	290.91
Secretary	54.38
Committees	20.51
Daffodil Data Bank	400.00
Advance to 1976 Convention Committee	400.00
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>\$11,515.21</u>

* Copies mailed gratis to all ADS members.

**AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.
BALANCE SHEET — DECEMBER 31, 1975**

ASSETS:

Cash in Bank — Union Trust Co.	\$ 249.27
Cash in Savings Account — New Canaan Savings Bank	2,675.36
Savings Certificate, expires 5-1-76, New Canaan Savings Bank	2,229.38
Savings Certificate, expires 4-1-77, New Canaan Savings Bank	2,403.32
Ford Motor Credit Corp. 8½% Bonds due 3-15-91	10,575.00
Accrued Interest not due	247.90
Advance to 1976 Convention Committee	400.00
Inventory of Publications:	
Royal Horticultural Society Yearbooks	\$421.26
AHS Daffodil Handbooks	156.05
Handbook for Judging	472.63
Binders for Journals	219.80
Lawrence — Lob's Wood	1.60
Show Entry Cards	185.49
Data Bank Printouts	30.00
	<u>1,486.83</u>
Inventory of Medals and Trophies:	
Medal Dies	15.60
Gold and Silver Medals	281.73
Maxine M. Lawler Sterling Cups (3)	135.00
Larry M. Mains Sterling Trays, min. replicas (8)	360.00
	<u>792.33</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$21,059.39</u>

LIABILITIES:

Dues Paid in Advance (in whole or in part)	\$ 7,175.74
Life Memberships	7,400.00
Net Worth	6,483.65
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>\$21,059.39</u>

AUDIT STATEMENT

The above balance sheet and income statement for the year 1975 were prepared using the cash receipts and disbursements records maintained by the Executive Director. The cash balances were verified with the bank statements and the pass book and savings certificates of the banks indicated. The inventory of publications is shown at cost except that no value is included for surplus ADS publications. In addition to the assets shown, the Society has a substantial library of books on daffodil culture, many of which are rare and valuable, and several colored slide collections. It also has a number of memorial silver trophies awarded at convention shows. The books, slides and trophies were mostly contributed by members and no value is included.

Dues received in the current year covering periods beyond the end of the year were prorated and amounts covering such future periods are shown as a liability. Payments for life memberships are also shown as a liability.

The receipts for dues and other income were verified with the deposit slips and the disbursements were verified with the suppliers' invoices and the cancelled checks signed by the Treasurer and Executive Director.

Based on this review, it is my opinion that this balance sheet and income statement present an accurate report of the financial condition of the Society and that records are being maintained in a sound and orderly manner.

—WELLS KNIERIM

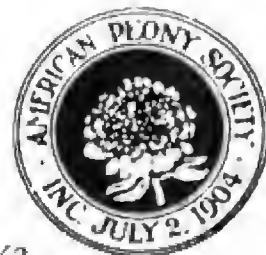
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- There is a group of daffodils neither miniature nor standard in size.
- They cannot compete in shows with the standards or miniatures and hence are not used.
- With the trend to small gardens they need recognition.
- They are generally more hardy and better growers than miniatures.
- They are proving valuable in breeding small daffodils.
- The group should include all daffodils under 12" and over 6" that do not normally fit in their class or type.
- Some daffodils now classified as miniature are too large.
- We would like to propose that the following group be considered for an intermediate list.
- If you have a feeling about Intermediates, we would appreciate your expressing it to your Regional Vice President.

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Bantam	Kenellis	Picador
Beryl	Lady Bee	Piculet
Cameo Queen	Lent Lily	Pigeon
Chipper	Leprechaun	Prefix
Cobweb	Lintie	Rosy Trumpet
Colleen Bawn	Little Charley	Samba
Cypri	Little Lass	Segovia
Dainty Miss	Little Witch	Sidhe
Daphne	Moschatus	The Little Gentleman
Dawn	Nor Nor	Vireo
Dinkie	Obvallaris	White Ash
Fairy Circle	Odorus Campernelli	White Caps
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PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils, 1974	\$ 2.25
The Daffodil Handbook, 1966 Paper Cover	\$3.40 — Cloth \$ 4.90
Daffodils and Narcissi by M. J. Jefferson-Brown	10.00
Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank	15.00
Binder for 12 numbers of Daffodil Journal	3.40
Set of at least 15 back numbers of Daffodil Journal	3.50
Single copies of Daffodil Journal	1.00
ADS Yearbooks for 1957/8, 1964	1.50 ea.
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Peter Barr's Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl Flowre (<i>Reprint</i>)	2.00
Lob's Wood by Elizabeth Lawrence	2.50
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1967, 1968	3.50 ea.
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1971	5.50 ea.
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Daffodils 1972, 1973, 1974	3.00 ea.
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RHS Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook (*used copies, as available*):

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Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Prices include postage. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

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